# A Journey Through The Years

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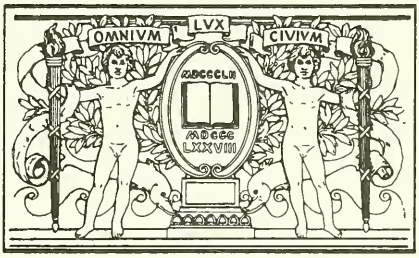
by

Marion Ernestina Langdell

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Marion E. Langdell

# A JOURNEY THROUGH THE YEARS

*by*

*Marion Ernestina Langdell*

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L272
1978

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*Dedicated to My Sisters*

*Blanche and Irene*

*and to the Memory*

*of*

*Ruth and Henry*

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Conversations with Wisconsin relatives form the nucleus of this family story. Sarah Gross, Carrie Knott, and Ethel Kinney furnished letters, clippings and notes of the early years. My mother and my sister Ruth had saved many clippings which were used.

The letters of Louis Langdell of Portland, Oregon, introduced the Milford descendants of Samuel and Caroline. Through them contact was made with Luther Mark Langdell. His son, Charles, loaned his father's papers for the research.

Mrs. Ray J. Ozmun (Ruth), whose husband was descended from Jane Langdon Morse, mailed material copied for the research of Alice Jacobs Ozmun.

Ruth (Scott) Langdell, widow of Leroy, was my first real contact with the Vermont branch of the family. She forwarded the address of Leroy's sister, Mary (Mrs. Dana Marshall) in Prescott, Arizona. The Marshalls and the Theron Langdell's had left Vermont.

Minnie (Langdell) Pester sent a diary written by her father, Samuel Foster, which provided missing information about Adoniram Judson and his descendants.

Mrs. Walter J. Anthony (Dorothy) of the Old Fort Genealogical Society of Fort Scott, Kansas, researched the Hannah and Austen Warner family.

Many library colleagues made valuable contributions. Paul Sotirin of the Milwaukee Public Library guided my early research in the Essex Institute Historical Collections. Miss Ruth H. Hill of the Beverly Historical Society was my closest contact with the ancestral city of Beverly, Massachusetts. Mr. Philip A. Putnam, assistant librarian of the Harvard Law School Library sent Pamphlets and valuable bibliographic material on inter-library loan. Mr. Edouard L. Desrochers, Archives Librarian at the Phillips Exeter Academy furnished the account of the early history of the Academy and of the Langdell Scholarships.

The manuscript was typed for the publisher by my niece, Roberta Gobar Bicha. To her and my sister Irene and her husband Robert Koehn, my gratitude for their patience and support.

Marion E. Langdell

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# *Chapter One*

## *The Beverly Background*

There are no remaining family diaries, letters, or pictures to furnish information about the Langdells of Beverly, Massachusetts. The only link is found in church, Customs House, official, and newspaper records.

Born in every human heart is an innate yearning to search beyond the near horizon. After the discovery of America, Englishmen, victim of religious oppression, emigrated to the new land. The voyages were long, hazardous days followed by uncertain conditions in America, yet adventurous Englishmen began the migration. They were searching for basic freedoms of worship, speech, liberty, and ownership of property.

One or more of these reasons prompted thirty-six year old William Whittredd to embark for America from Beninden County, Kent, England on the ship ELIZABETH in April, 1635. With him was his thirty-year old wife and their ten-year old son Thomas. They settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, from 1635 to 1648.

The son, Thomas, (now spelled Whitridge) married Florence (Norman) Hart, daughter of Richard Norman and widow of John Hart. He may have been the Lieutenant Thomas Whitridge who was in the Port Royal Expedition to Nova Scotia in 1654.

Thomas Whitridge Jr. was born in 1657. He married Charity Livermore, and their seventh child born October 30, 1703, was named Livermore. The name Livermore was retained for generations as a family name.

On April 12, 1725, Livermore was married to Mary, the daughter of Sarah (Dodge) and Moses Gage. Their Beverly home was thought to be near the grist mill on five acres of land deeded to them by Sarah's father, Captain John Dodge. Mary, the third of their ten children, was born February 15, 1730.

On November 10, 1746, Mary, (also called Maria Whitredge) was married to William Langdell by the Rev. Joseph Champney, pastor of the First Church of Christ in Beverly. All records of William were lost except that he came from England.

Langdale-Langdell is the local name of a parish in County Westmoreland. The derivation is English and Scandinavian

The Old Grist Mill - New Boston

meaning dweller at the Long Dale. The crest is a star argent (silver). The name Langdell appears in several English magazines of the period and in a book commonly referred to as MUSGRAVES OBITUARY. Philip Langdell of Barnet, England, was Justice of the Peace for Middlesex. He died on January 22, 1734. Christopher Langdell of Haverfordwest, Wales, died May 9, 1762, in Pembroke, Wales.

Maurice A. Langdell, an associate of the Royal College of Music and Headmaster of the Markfield County Secondary School in London, wrote in 1963 that all the Langdells he knew came from the Northamptonshire village of Ecton. He was descended from Reginald, George Arthur, and Thomas, who was born at the turn of the nineteenth century. He further stated that the forebears of Benjamin Franklin lived in Ecton, and when they emigrated to America the Langdells acquired a smithy from them. Benjamin Franklin in his autobiography writes of visiting Ecton. Probably none of the Langdells mentioned above was an ancestor or related to William who married Mary Whitridge. No Langdell has yet completed this search.

On January 17, 1717, as recorded in the Records of the Commissioners of the City of Boston, a William Langdel and Abigall Alexander were married by Rev. Benj. Wadsworth, Presbytn. Unfortunately, this marriage record gives no vital statistics about either party. A scrap of information, now lost, stated that a Langdell returned to England about this time. The question arises, did he have

a son born after 1717 who returned to America and was married in 1746?

Beverly was a town of about 2,000 people, seventeen miles from Boston. To the east was a natural seascape of the Atlantic Ocean. Twice a day the tide came in and filled the Bass River. The Beverly Commons consisted of over 1,800 acres where sheep and cattle grazed. Much of the soil was fertile, and produced hay, Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, and potatoes. The forest was a panorama of trees and shrubs. In the spring lilacs and peonies bloomed. Lucy Larcon, who was born in Beverly, wrote a delighful book called, A NEW ENGLAND CHILHOOD. She called the main street "the first settler's cowpath to Wenham," and also wrote: "Massachusetts coast towns were transplanted shoots of Old England." She described the sea as "the nearest neighbor, claiming close intimacy with every heart and home."

Custom House, Salem, Mass.

The southerly part of the town located on the Beverly harbor was the commercial area. A port of entry was established in 1683 for Salem-Beverly. The Customs House was located at Salem where records of entrances and clearances were kept. It is in these Customs House Records that the name Langdell begin to appear. In November, 1751, William was listed as Captain "Langdon" of the

Schooner TYRAL (1) 50 tons. This was the first listing as a captain. In the TRYAL (TYRAL) he made voyages to Virginia, Maryland, Philadelphia, and the West Indies. Next he was Captain of the Schooner DOLPHIN, 28 tons. The Customs House lists a voyage to the West Indies in 1760. From December, 1763, to June, 1767, he commanded the sloop ENDEAVOR, 65 tons, in which he made voyages to North Carolina, the West Indies, and Maryland. From December, 1767, to March, 1769, he sailed the DOLPHIN to Virginia. The above records are not complete but show the activity of Captain Langdell. The longest recorded voyage away from home was 150 days, and Mary was left alone during the bitter winter months to manage five sons. Return dates vary the first six months of the year.

The children of William and Mary (Whitridge) Langdell all born in Beverly were:

William Jr.--born September 25, 1747. Joseph--born January 29, 1749. Livermore--born November 5, 1751 John--born June 6, 1753. Thomas--born June 16, 1755.

From these five sons can be traced since 1746, all the Langdells who have lived or are living in America. Each made his own contribution. All but one followed the sea at some time. It was hard not to become a sailor if you lived where shipping provided a major livelihood.

The Beverly town records of 1753 showed that William paid a poll tax of 1s, 9p. Personal tax 1s, no real estate tax. Early histories stated that a husband often lived at the bride's home until he could establish a home of his own. William purchased on May 11, 1757, from Rebecca Cleaves of Beverly in the County of Essex and Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England for 70 pounds, 13 shillings and 4 pence a certain messuage or tenement consisting of a dwelling house and three acres of land. Rebecca Cleaves was the sixty-four year old sister of Mary's father.

Little is known of the Langdell home, but the will of Mary's father Livermore Whitridge, who died in 1773 at the age of seventy gives an insight into family life during this period.

Livermore's sixty-eight year old widow received for her own use twenty-four acres of land, fully described as follows: "Beginning at the southerly gatepost to ye northward of the barn against the road and thence runs westerly as the wall stands against to road till it comes to Cleaves land then bounds southerly with the Cleaves land till it comes to Snakehill so called then bounds southerly with the hill and easterly with Woodberries land as the wall stands till it comes to Captain William Langdels land then bounds northerly with Langdels land till it comes to a corner of the well to the southwards of the wall..."

She received all of the fruit of the apple trees in proportion, and the southerly half of the garden. Her sons were to cut and haul the wood for firing, equally between them for her use. Of his estate of 1387-17-11, he left each of four living daughters 20 pounds lawful money, the balance to his sons.

Items of interest specifically mentioned were: 1/2 pew Beverly meeting house, 9 1/4 pew Salem meeting house, 1 mare, 10 cows, 8 sheep, 6 lambs, 3 sows and shoats, 1 silver watch, 1 sea chest, feather beds, 1 pair shears, 1 wooling wheel, 1 warming pan, 1 looking glass, 1 copper tea kettle, 1 punch bowl, 1 case knives and forks, and earthenware.

This will reveals much of the activity and home life of the time. The family attended and supported churches in both Beverly and Salem. Sheep were sheared for wool which was carded on a wooling wheel. Beds were cold so feather beds and a warming pan provided comfort against the bitter cold winter nights. Cows which grazed in the common pasture provided milk, meat, and butter to supplement the staple diet of fish. Wood was used for heat and cooking. A garden was a necessity, and apples provided fruit. We learn that the Langdell home was near the home of Mary's mother and aunt.

In the early 1770's William dropped anchor and began a new life on land. By this time many changes had taken place. Livermore and Joseph had moved to New Hampshire, William Jr. was married and had established his own home. John and Thomas were still living at home.

City Hall, Beverly, Mass.

The records of Beverly town meetings contain original and priceless documents of the period in excellent conditions. The English script is difficult for a researcher to read and decipher, but clearly, activities of Captain William Langdell are entered. From 1775 to 1783 he is listed among the assessors and selectmen. Among the duties of the selectmen were making town, state, military, and war taxes. William collected expenses for care of "ye poor house." One account was for "coffing" a body. He and Mary cared for two poor girls from April, 1779, to August, 1782. His contract with the town of Beverly carefully specifies both the responsibilities and remuneration. It reads as follows: "I, subscriber do hereby Covenant Promise and agree to and with the Selectmen of the Town of Beverly to keep and maintain Molly Wales and Molly Ellinwood poor children under their care the full term of one year commencing on the 7th of April, 1779, and for to find and Provide for and unto them good and Sufficient apparrel meet Drink Washing and Lodgeing both in sickness and in Health (Doctors and extra nursing excepted) and at the expiration of said term to remove them to such place as they shall appoint and as well clothed as they now are for the consideration of the sum of one hundred and nine pound four shillings to be paid quarterly as Witness my hand this 8 day of April, 1779." (signed) William Langdell. Molly Wales was eighteen on August 8, 1782, when her care expired. The age of Molly Ellinwood was not given, but she was moved to the home of Mary Mors. These girls must have filled a void in the home left by the marriage of the sons. Their care may have provided a small revenue too.

King George III ascended the English throne in 1760. The Acts he approved were annoying and costly to the colonists. The colonial leaders were unable to understand why they should be less privileged than their brothers across the sea. They had come to this unknown wilderness, tamed it, and with their labor made it truly their own. Not taxation but the inequality of their situation triggered a revolution.

William Jr., inherited his father's love for the sea. He, also, became a captain. The names of William Jr. and John appeared in the Essex Gazette among the listings, "cleared out and inbound sailing" in 1773-1774. On March 5, 1776, William Jr. was paid 16 shillings and two pence in full for storing and delivering 97 bushels of corn belonging to the towns. He served in the militia from May 1, 1777, to May 15, 1778.

The Revolution was being fought simultaneously at sea and on the land. Each little seaport town realized that its port on the sea must be kept open. In February, 1777, Nathan Leach of Beverly sold his ship CONTENT to the

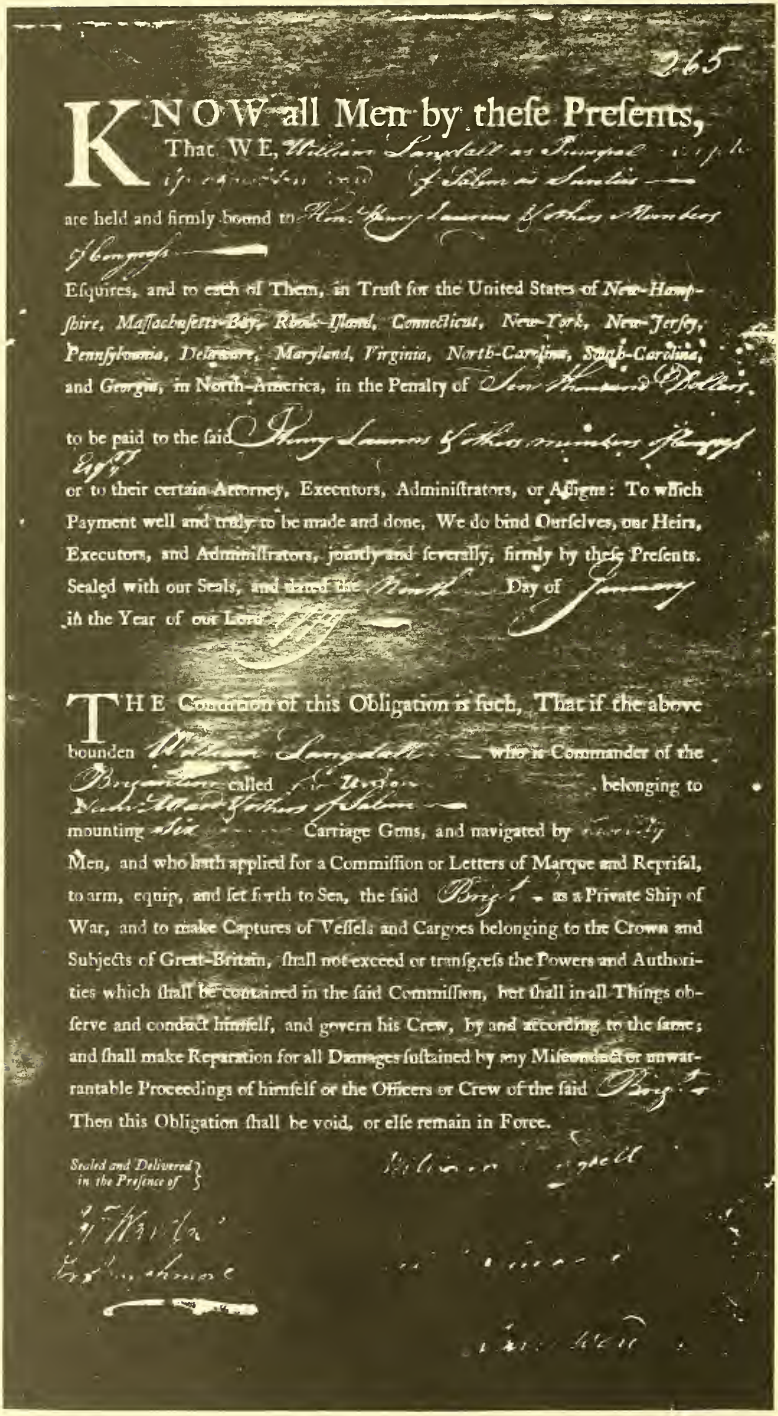
State Service, to be delivered at Falmouth by Captain William Langdell. On March 18 Nathan Leach received this acknowledgement, "Received of Captain William Langdell the ship CONTENT which I am to lead with masts by order of the Board of War." (signed) William Frost. Later that year when commanding the ship SUCCESS, William Jr. had been captured by the British frigate DIAMOND and carried to Rhode Island where officers and men were held prisoners. An exchange of British prisoners was ordered in Council. In December of that year he was given a new commission as commander of the CENTIPEID. (privateer)

On January 4, 1779, the first letter of marque commissioned from Beverly was for the brigantine UNION of 120 tons, 6 guns, and 20 men. It is possible that this was for the HECTOR, formerly the UNION, under her own name. William Langdell was commissioned captain.

During periods of war in those years commissions were granted to private ship owners which gave them authority to fight against enemy ships. These commissions were known as letters of marque and reprisal. Vessels sailing under these commissions were called privateers. The prizes captured by these ships were shared by the owner, captain, and crew members. Prize money was eagerly sought, as the pay of a captain was only $32.00 per calendar month, a mate received $15.00, and an able seaman $6.66. The rations for men serving on board ships in the service of the thirteen (United) Colonies allowed a daily proportion of the following:

Monday----1 pound bread, 1 pound pork, 1/2 pint peas, 4 ounces cheese.
Tuesday---1 pound bread, 1 pound beef, 1 pound potatoes or turnips, pudding.
Wednesday-1 pound bread, 1 ounce butter, 4 ounce cheese, 1/2 pint rice.
Thursday--1 pound bread, 1 pound pork, 1/2 pint peas.
Friday----1 pound bread, 1 pound beef, 1 pound potatoes or turnips, pudding.
Saturday--1 pound bread, 1 pound pork, 1/2 pint peas, 4 ounces cheese.
Sunday----1 pound bread, 1 pound beef, 1 pound potatoes or turnips.
Daily-----Half pint rum per man, discretionary allowance on extra duty and during engagements.
Weekly----1 1/2 pint of vinegar for each six men to prevent scurvy.

In the State House in Boston, the following original document in excellent condition was photographed for me. It reads as follows: Know all men by these Presents, That WE, William Langdall as principal and Joseph Sprague and Saml Ward of Salem as Sureties are held and firmly



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KNOW all Men by these Presents, That WE, William Langdall as Principal [illegible] of Salem as Sureties are held and firmly bound to Hon. Henry Laurens & others Members of Congress Esquires, and to each of Them, in Trust for the United States of *New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina,* and *Georgia,* in North-America, in the Penalty of Ten Thousand Dollars to be paid to the said Henry Laurens & others members of Congress Esqrs or to their certain Attorney, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns: To which Payment well and truly to be made and done, We do bind Ourselves, our Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these Presents. Sealed with our Seals, and dated the Ninth Day of January in the Year of our Lord [illegible]

THE Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above bounden William Langdall who is Commander of the Brigantine called [illegible] belonging to Nath Allen & others of Salem mounting six Carriage Guns, and navigated by [illegible] Men, and who hath applied for a Commission or Letters of Marque and Reprisal, to arm, equip, and set forth to Sea, the said Brigt as a Private Ship of War, and to make Captures of Vessels and Cargoes belonging to the Crown and Subjects of Great-Britain, shall not exceed or transgress the Powers and Authorities which shall be contained in the said Commission, but shall in all Things observe and conduct himself, and govern his Crew, by and according to the same; and shall make Reparation for all Damages sustained by any Misconduct or unwarrantable Proceedings of himself or the Officers or Crew of the said Brigt Then this Obligation shall be void, or else remain in Force.

*Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of*

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

bound to Hon. Henry Laurens and other Members of Congress, Esquires, and to each of Them, in Trust for the United States of New -Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and Georgia in North-America, in the penalty of Ten Thousand Dollars to be paid to the said Henry Laurens and other members of Congress, Esq. or to their certain Attorney, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns: To which payment well and truly to be made and done, We do bind Ourselves, our Heirs, Executors, and Administrators jointly and severally, firmly by these presents, Sealed with our Seals, and dated the Ninth Day of January in the Year of our Lord 1779. The Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above William Langdall who is Commander of the BRIGANTINE called the UNION belonging to Saml Ward and others of Salem, Mounting Six, Carriage Guns, and navigated by Twenty Men, and who hath applied for a Commission or Letters of Marque and Reprisal, to arm, equip, and set forth to Sea, the said BRIGT. as a Private Ship of War, and to make Captures of Vessels and Cargoes belonging to the Crown and Subjects of Great Britain, shall not exceed or transgress the Powers and Authorities which shall be contained in this Commission, but shall in all Things observe and conduct himself, and govern his Crew, by and according to the same; and shall make Reparation for all Damages sustained by any Misconduct or unwarrantable Proceedings of himself or the Officers or Crew of the Said BRIGT. Then this obligation shall be void, or else remain in Force. Signed William Langdell, Sam Ward, Joseph Sprague. Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of J. T. Ward, G. Burchmore.

On January 23, 1779, Moses Brown petitioned "To the Honorable Council of the State of Massachusetts Bay. May it please your Honors, your petitioner with others has a letter of marque brigantine, called the UNION, Capt. William Langdell, owned in Beverly, loaded with lumber and 34 hogshead of fish, chiefly scale fish, and the remnant very small burnt cod, by no means fit for the consumption of this country as you will note by the certificate from the packers and vouched for by the Committee of Correspondence of Beverly. Your petitioner therefore prays that your honor will grant a permit to have the above mentioned brigantine and cargo cleared for some port in the Western Islands not at war with the United States." The petition was granted.

The Court Admiralty district reported Libel (prize) in behalf of Captain William Langdell of the armed BRIGT. UNION and his company against the schooner REDLAND about 70 tons burdened, John Casey late master. (at Boston, July 6, 1779)

The year 1779 was a costly and sad one for the little town of Beverly as forty men were reported lost at sea. Among them were William Jr. and Thomas Langdell. On June 6, 1780, according to Beverly town meeting records, the treasurer was ordered to pay William Langdell Jr. 56-40-0 being rebatement of his 1780 taxes, he being long absent if alive. On December 5, 1780, another notation appears in the minutes, treasurer to pay William Langdell Jr. 8L being "over Taxt" by reason of losses at sea in 1780.

William had married Elizabeth the daughter of Johnathan and Rebecca (Dodge) Thorndike on April 1, 1772. They had five daughters, two of whom died and were buried the same day in 1778.

Molly--born February 21, 1773. Betsey--born August 20, 1775. Jane--born November 5, 1776; buried September 18, 1778. Nabby--baptised August 23, 1778; buried September 18, 1778. Jenny--born October 6, 1779; died December 10, 1853.

Jenny was baptised on October 10, 1779, after her father was lost at sea. His widow, Elizabeth married David Starrett on February 8, 1787, and moved to Francestown, New Hampshire. William's daughter Molly married David Starrett, Jr., son of David by his first marriage to Mary McClinto. For some unexplained reason the other daughter called herself Jane Langdon. On June 12, 1799, she was married to Captain Parker Morse. They settled in Rochester, Vermont, and in 1835 moved to Metamora Township, Woodford County, Illinois. They went by the way of Canada for the six week trip. At that time deer, wild turkeys, and game were available for food. Jane and Parker Morse were the parents of twelve children. Years later their great grandaughter, Alice Imogene Jacobs researched and published the ancestry of Jane and the Morse family. William Jr. left no son, but through Jane he had descendants of which any father could be very proud.

John, the fourth son was thirty-two years old when he married Mrs. Joanna Mors in September, 1785. She died in childbirth the next year. Four years later he married Margaret Goldsmith of Wenham, Massachusetts. They had one son born about the time his father died of "nervous fever" on June 13, 1791. Earlier, John was listed as going to sea with his brother, William Jr. He participated in the drawing for First Ownership of Ohio Lands, apparently without success. His estate probated in 1793 had a value of 97-10-4.

Thomas, the youngest son, was only twenty-four when he and William Jr. were lost at sea in 1779. He had married Esther Harmon in Beverly on April 21, 1776. On July 22, 1776 he was listed as a private in the roll of Captain William Barron's Company raised for Canada from New

Boston, New Hampshire. This enlistment lasted only one month. He must have returned to Beverly as their children were born there.

Molly--born May 25, 1776; buried September 6, 1780. Love--born October 27, 1777. William--born October 2, 1779; died August 11, 1864 in Johnson, Vermont.

Molly died as a child, Love born October 27, 1777, married Pyam Dodge on July 22, 1798. William was born after his father disappeared at sea. Esther, the widow, married Edward Bowden, rigger, sailmaker, mariner of Beverly in November, 1781. She was a widow again in 1790, with four children. Elizabeth Gage requested that money from libel (prize) be paid her as she was in need. William founded the Vermont branch of the Langdell family.

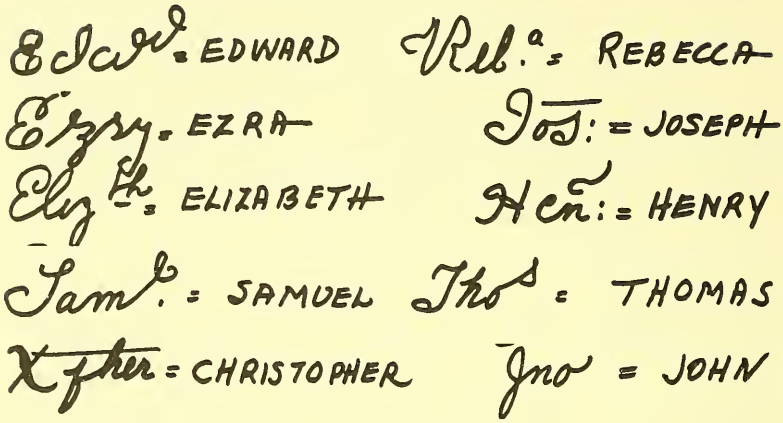
These people were living with history. On October 30, 1789, General George Washington made a tour from Boston through Essex county. In his diary he comments on the bridge between Salem and Beverly, which was 1530 feet in length over sixteen feet of water, and cost only L4500 lawful money. I have a blueprint of the specifications of this bridge. The first cotton mill in America had been built in Beverly in 1788. Washington also visited this mill and carefully watched the machines at work. This trip sounds like a post election tour of later presidents.

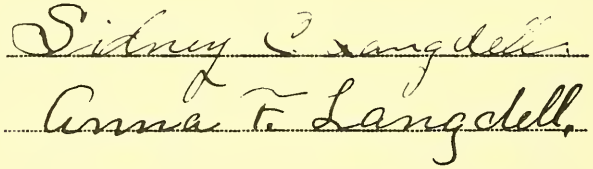
On February 22, 1793, Beverly celebrated Washington's birthday with decorations, a supper and a ball.

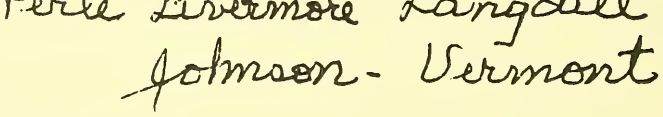
William and Mary were truly pioneers of Beverly. She was born there where they were married and their sons were born. They remained in Beverly during the entire Revolution. The first Federal Census of Beverly, taken in 1790, lists two free males over twenty-one , two under sixteen, and five females in this family home.

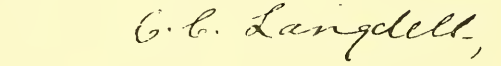
About this time William methodically began to dispose of his Beverly land. On September 7, 1798, the last property was sold to the two remaining sons for $666.67. One son had died, and two were missing, so their interest shifted to their sons in New Hampshire. They lived for a time with Joseph in Mont Vernon, (Amherst) then moved to New Boston where William died at the home of Livermore I in 1799. Mary lived until April 1816. During her eighty-six years she had raised five sons, lived through a war, and the establishment of a new nation, and witnessed the developments in the first years of a new century. Their legacy to posterity were descendants with moral strength, good reputation, and high purpose.

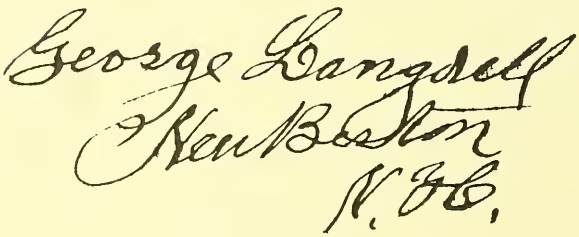
*Examples of Given Names*
*From Early American Handwriting*









## *Chapter Two*

### *The New Hampshire Langdells*

With the beginning of the Revolution there was a gradual movement of families away from the coast to New Hampshire, where women and children were considered safer. This was the only one of the thirteen colonies in which there was no actual fighting, but many of the men served in the war. It is a small state, 180 miles north and south, 93 miles east and west. It has only 13 miles of coastline. In 1769 Governor John Wentworth divided the state into five counties. The Langdells settled in Hillsborough County. New Hampshire ratified the Federal Constitution on June 21, 1788, and became the ninth state. The 1790 census listed 141,885 people there.

The Beverly families who came to this new state were mostly of pure English ancestry and origin. They had sufficient money to purchase what they needed and were thrifty, frugal, and industrious. Agriculture and related occupations were their main livlihood . They fashioned simple tools, plows, and machinery of wood. Corn and wheat were major crops. Water powered grist mills ground the grain into flour. Garden crops included peas, beets, beans, cabbage, turnips, and pumpkins. Apples were the main fruit, and cider a basic drink. Cows were scraggly, but provided food and leather for shoes from the hides. These early settlers built simple frame houses of wood

A New England Farm Home

Congregations were predominately Protestant. The place of worship was a "meeting house." Education was largely elementary schools which taught reading, writing, and ciphering. Larger towns had grammar schools. Private academies or equivalents of modern high schools began to appear before the creation of public high schools.

Joseph married Mrs. Eleoner Dodge on February 16, 1773, at Beverly and moved to Mont Vernon where their nine children were born.

Lucy---born June 27, 1774. She married Israel Morgan. Molly---born April 27, 1776. She married John Bradford, brother of Rev. E. P. Bradford, New Boston. Rebecca---born April 13, 1778; died May 5, 1855. She married (1) Dr. Henry Codman and (2) Thomas Hamlin. Betsy---born November 15, 1780. She married John Rhea. Abigail---born January 1782; died October 17, 1812. Esther---born May 14, 1783. She married (1) Ebenezer Odell Jr., and (2) William Morgan. Ezra---born March 5, 1785; died December 22, 1855. He married Rebecca Langdell daughter of Livermore I. Anne---born March 9, 1788. She married Charles Cambridge. Mark Dodge---born May 6, 1792; died December 16, 1859. He married Lucy Whipple.

Joseph apparently did not serve in the military, but he signed the Association Test of Congress dated April 12, 1776, which read in part: "To show our determination in joining our American brethren in defending the Lives, Liberties and Properties of the Inhabitants of the United Colonies - We the subscribers do hereby engage and promise that we will to the utmost of our power, at the risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with arms oppose the Hostile proceedings of the British Fleets and armies against the United Colonies." All persons who did not sign were disarmed. (Lunatiks, Idiots, Negroes excepted) The Committees of Safety were developed to carry on necessary functions of government after the overthrow of colonial governors and before each colony could set up its own state government. Joseph served several times as a selectman. Selectman was a name given to an electecd official "selected" from among citizens worthy to run the government. Membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution was based on many services, and included in the list was service as a selectman and a signer of the above Association Test. Both Joseph's father and brother Livermore were, also, signers.

On January 17, 1809, Joseph married Mrs. Prudence Edwards and moved to Wenham, Massachusetts, where he died May 20, 1829, at the age of seventy-nine. Prudence died November 2, 1832, and was buried in Dodge's Row, North Beverly.

Ezra Langdell and his wife Rebecca, daughter of Livermore

I resided at the family homestead where they had eleven children. They left no male heirs.

Aurelia (Rebecca)--born August 13, 1810. Nancy B.--born September 28, 1812. She married Daniel Ordway. Lucy Ann--born August 6, 1814. She married Gilman Alcott. Edward D.--born August 2, 1816. He married Sarah Critchett. Betsey--born October 4, 1818. She married David Holt. Stephen Chapin--born September 9, 1820. He married Lucy B. Averill. Abbie or Abby D.--born March 6, 1823. She married Gilman Alcott widower of her sister Lucy Ann. Pyam--born March 21, 1825; died September 5, 1828. Mary F.--born April 6, 1829. She married Leonard C. Farwell. Charles F.--born April 18 1832. He married Theckla White. John--born May 16, 1835; died young.

Mark Dodge son of Joseph and Eleoner was an innkeeper and a farmer. He moved fifteen times. His wife was Lucy Whipple. They had twelve children of whom two died in infancy.

James---born May 27, 1818. He married Mary Stearns. James was an Overseer in Tremont Mills. He had sons, James Albert, Charles Gregg, and Clarence Alfonza. Clarence's son, Russell Stearns was assistant state forester in Massachusetts and the author of FOREST NURSERY AND REFORESTATION WORK IN MASSACHUSETTS. Elizabeth--born March 13, 1820. She married (1) Luke Wilkins, and (2) Levi Curtis. Esther--born April 8, 1822. She married Isaac Richardson. Lucy--born May 9, 1827. She married George Washer. Joseph--born September 30, 1826. He married (1) Sarah Jane Gowling. They had one daughter Ida Bell who married George A. Carter. and (2) Mary (Baldwin) Barron, and had one son Luther Mark. Adaline--born July 15, 1828. She married Hiriam Blood. Clarinda--born December 13, 1832. She married Sylvanus Hutchinson. Hannah W. --born March 15, 1835. She married Olney Butler. John Dodge--born February 14, 1837. He never married. William--born November 26, 1841; died September 25, 1864, at Andersonville, Georgia.

Joseph, the second son of Mark Dodge ran away to sea at an early age. He shipped from Boston and was two years on a merchant vessel and two or three years on a whaler. He ran a livery stable and for two years was a landlord of a hotel. His son, Luther Mark was born June 12, 1881. He was a graduate of Colly Academy, New London, New Hampshire, in 1902 and Emerson College of Oratory in 1907. Luther was an active Granger, a prominent auctioneer, and the Town Moderator. He began a very comprehensive history of the Langdell family which he showed me in 1941 when I visited in Wilton with Eleanor and Victor Neffe. He died on October 7, 1848, before he had completed it. It contained letters from many Langdells written in

the early part of this century. Aunt Rebecca Codman wrote that she once had a little notebook which gave the name and date of the ship in which the Beverly William came to America but she had lost it. Luther married Annie Kopcho and they have three sons, Charles Ulysses, Joseph Kopcho, and Theodore Roosevelt.

Luther Mark Langdell

Old Home Day, Wilton, N.H. 1940
Auctioneer Luther Mark marched, his assistant carried the banner

William, the youngest son of Mark and Lucy deserved a very special recognition. He was twenty years old when he enlisted as a private in Co. E. First Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers on April 21, 1861, for three months. At the time people anticipated a civil war of short duration. He was mustered out on August 9, 1861. Being both young and enthusiastic, he reenlisted August 30, 1961, for three years as a private, and was promoted to sergeant. He was captured May 5, 1864, at the Battle of the Wilderness, Virginia. This was the battle in which the Army of the Potomac under the command of Lieutanant General Grant with 115,000 men was met by General Lee with only 75,000 troops in the desolate area of northern Virginia. The troops stumbled through the forest, the underbrush caught fire, and many men burned up in the flames. Yet Lee prevented Grant from turning the Confederate flank. After capture William was confined in the Confederate Prison at Andersonville, Georgia, where he died September 25, 1864. His enlistment period was nearly over when he was captured. This prison was a blot on our history which can never be erased. It was an open stockage of sixteen and one-half acres. From November, 1863, to

the close of the Civil War 49,485 prisoners were received here. Conditions were appalling, prisoners were herded together, they had insufficient and polluted food, and suffered from exposure and disease. The burial ground contains 13,737 graves and over 1,000 are marked "unknown" or "known only to God." In 1955 Mackinlay Kantor wrote the book, ANDERSONVILLE, which describes the horrors and suffering in this prison. This book won Kantor the 1956 Pulitzer prize. It is a voice of anguish from those who perished there.

Looking north on High Street, New Boston, 1908

The little village of New Boston became the home of Livermore I in 1771. He followed the sea and was a Captain's first mate after the Revolution began. He later volunteered and was at Saratoga when the British General John Burgoyne surrendered to Major-General Horatio Gates on October 17, 1777. He built the first New Boston grist and saw mill near his farm, and made this place his home until his death on May 26, 1826 at the age of seventy-four.

Abigail daughter of Abigail (Edwards) and Jacob Dodge was twenty-two years old when she was married to Livermore I on March 5, 1775. They became the parents of twelve children.

Abigail---born September 29, 1776. She married David Starrett widower of her cousin Mary who was the daughter of William Jr. and Elizabeth Langdell.
Jane---born October 1, 1778; died in Salem, Massachusetts, November 10, 1836.
Mary (Molly)--born December 7, 1780; died April 18, 1828. She married Thomas Farnum. They moved to Johnson, Vermont in 1816. He was a tailor.
Sarah (Sally)--born July 6, 1782; died September 4, 1863. She married William son of Thomas and Esther Langdell.
William---born March 7, 1785; died July 6, 1862. He married Marie Aiken of Deering.

Joanna---born April 28, 1787; died May 26, 1844 or 1848. She married Robert Hogg.
Lucy---born September 3, 1789; died February 1, 1879. She married Pium Dodge of Salem.
Rebecca---born March 20, 1792; died January 6, 1855. She married Ezra son of Joseph and Eleoner Langdell.
Livermore II---born September 20, 1794; died May 8 or 10, 1881. He married Fannie Fisher.
Betsie---born September 28, 1797; died April 14, 1816.
Jacob---born September 13, 1801; drowned in Haunted Pond July 11, 1813.
Samuel---born July 14, 1803; died January 23, 1890. He married Caroline Fisher.

William, the oldest son of Livermore I and Abigail was born on March 7, 1785. He married Marie Aiken of Deering, New Hampshire. They settled in New Boston, then moved to Nashua, where he died in July 1862. William and Abigail had seven children all born in New Boston.

Joseph---born February 5, 1810; died September 14, 1852. He married Mary Calley of Salem, January 11, 1838. He was a storekeeper and a member of the New Mills Fire Company. Their children were:
(1) Mary Jane who married George Millet.
(2) George W. who married Isabella Chapman. George was a painter and lived in Salem. He served in the Civil War from September 15, 1862, to August 24, 1863, in 50th Mass. Vol. 19 Army Crops Gulf Dept.
Their children were:
(1) Jennie Chapman.
(2) Chester Joseph who was working for Hudson Electric Power Company in Albany, New Youk in 1906.
(3) Charles born December 13, 1845. He married Minnie Roos and they had three children.
(1) Wilhelmine Hazel.
(2) Gladys Rosemond.
(3) Lotta Evely.
(4) Annie born September 1850. She married Edmund F. Knight.

Giles---born February 27, 1814. He was listed in the Boston City Directory in 1853, then in the Philadelphia Directory in 1871 and 1877 as a photographer. A Charles Langdell is listed in the 1868 directory as a carpenter. He may have been a son of Giles.
William---born November 13, 1816. He married Mary Langdell of New Boston; born September 13, 1812.
Sarah Ann---born August 1, 1818. She married a Bently.
Marie M.---born July 18, 1820. She married a Hale.
Lucy Jane---born 1822.
John---born September 7, 1827. After James Wilson Marshall discovered gold at Sutter's Mill in California on January 24, 1848, many young men contracted the

"Gold Rush Fever." John was one as he sailed from Boston on the ship CAPITOL on January 29, 1849, and arrived in San Francisco on July 19, 1849. An account of his experiences would have added much to this story. He was living in Denver, Colorado, in 1898 at the time of the probate of his sister Lucy's will.

Most of the above information about William and his decendants was found in the papers of Luther Mark Langdell.

# *Chapter Three*

## *The Langdells In Vermont*

Vermont became the fourteenth state on March 4, 1791. Because of its close proximity to French Canada, its name is French, Vert Mont, meaning Green Mountain. It is the only New England state without a coastline on the Atlantic Ocean, but Lake Champlain extends along the northern half of the western border. The Connecticut River forms Vermont's entire eastern border. The state seal has fourteen branches on a pine tree which represent the thirteen original states and Vermont. A cow and sheaves represent dairying and agriculture. The state flower is red clover and the state tree is the sugar maple. Vermont capitol building completed in 1859 is constructed of Vermont granite and designed like a Greek Temple. Its genuine gold leaf dome is topped by a statue of Ceres, the goddess of agriculture.

Livermore's daughter Mary (Molly) and her husband Thomas Farnum moved to Johnson, Vermont, with their seven children in 1816. Johnson, now in Lamoille County, was named for Samuel Johnson who obtained a grant in 1782, though Samuel Eaton opened the land for settlement.

Thomas was a tailor by trade, but may have owned a farm. William was born after his father Thomas was lost at sea. His step-father Edward Bowden died in 1780 when Thomas was about eleven years old. For the next eleven years he is not mentioned, but on May 11, 1801, he married Sarah (Sally), Livermore's daughter in New Boston. He learned the shoemaker trade. In 1818 at the age of thirty-nine he took his thirty-six year old wife and eight children ranging in age from one to seventeen years and moved in an oxcart to Johnson, Vermont. Their ninth son Samuel was born in Vermont in 1819, and was blind from birth. Nights were cool and crisp in the Vermont mountains, and the journey was tedious but awaiting them was the Farnum family. They settled on a farm. William died on August 11, 1864, and Sarah September 8, 1863.

All the Vermont Langdells are descendents of William and Sarah.

Abigail---born November 2, 1801; died March 17, 1852. She married Lemuel Hawley Smith July 19, 1820.
Esther---born March 25, 1803; died July 27, 1879. She married Isaac Andrews July 14, 1835.
Jane Joanna---born May 27, 1805; died February 24, 1876. She married Zacheus N. Kendall December 25, 1834.

Lydia Dodge---born June 16, 1807; died May 5, 1898. She never married.
Livermore Whitredge---born March 31, 1809; died February 5, 1880. He married Anna Page February 23, 1835.
Jonathan Perkins---born September 30, 1811; died August 29,1885. He married Sarah Palmer March 28,1864.
Betsy---born March 1, 1814; died November 22, 1850. She married David Morgan September 26, 1848.
Love---born April 1, 1817; died January 27, 1898. She married Hawley Smith on March 24, 1853 (Widower of her sister Abigail).
Samuel---born November 26, 1819; died October 8, 1863. He never married.

In the town records of Beverly is a notation that Jonathan Perkins was paid six pounds, thirteen shillings, and four pence for keeping a district school for three months. Later he was listed as a sergeant among the men from Beverly who served in the Revolution. Was the seven year old boy Jonathan Perkins Langdell who went to Vermont in 1818 his namesake?

In 1907 a History of the town of Johnson, Vermont, from 1784-1907 was published for the benefit of the Johnson Public Library Fund. This book tells how Perkins Langdell was hoeing corn near a log fence. Hearing a noise he looked up and saw a bear standing behind the fence with his fore-paws resting on it. The bear was debating whether it would be worth while to vault over and have the boy for dinner.

Livermore Whitredge, born March 31, 1809, resided in Johnson until he married Anna Page on February 23, 1835, then moved to Eden and Cambridge. They had three children.

Elzathan---born May 20, 1836. He was a jeweler. He never married.
Jacob---born March 3, 1839. He was killed in as accident May 19, 1896. He married (1) Sarah Burt and (2) Nellie Westover.
Children by Nellie were:
(1) Victor Lindley--born April 7, 1880. He married Margie Lumbra and they had one daughter.
(2) Pearl Livermore--born May 14, 1882.
(3) Leonard Charles--born December 29, 1884. He married (1) Cassie Jackson and (2) Blanche Francis. They had no children.
(4) Emma Ann--born May 13, 1889. She married Arthur Stancliffe and they had two sons.
(5) Mabel Julia--born February 14, 1891. She married Oscar Hazen. They had six children.
(6) Arthur Jacob--born April 18, 1894. He married Mildred Tillotson. They had five sons.

(1) Arthur Jr. (2) Wayne. (3) Raymond. (4) Wendell. (5) Everett.

Olive--born December 4, 1841. She married Eli Atwell. They had no children.

Livermore and Anna had a farm in Cambridge which was situated on the Lamoille River at the northwest base of Mount Mansfield. It was settled in 1783. This area is situated in the heart of the maple sugar section and has produced maple products for over two hundred years. It takes almost a forest to produce a quantity of syrup. The average yield from one tree is only twelve gallons of sap a year and it requires about forty gallons of sap to make a gallon of syrup.

Pearl Livermore was born May 14, 1882 and died December 8, 1964. He married Wilma Josie Smith and they had five children.

Josie Pearl--died in 1913 at the age of eight years.

LeRoy Smith--born August 10, 1907; died November 20, 1963. He married Ruth Scott. They had three sons: (1) Wesley Scott. (2) LeRoy Lee. (3) Gary Herbert. LeRoy Smith was connected with the United Farmers of America as milk producer and director from the Morrisville, Vermont, area.

Mary Adelaide--married Dana Marshall and they are living in Prescott, Arizona. They have four children: (1) Priscilla Audrey. (2) Dennis Woodworth. (3) Marianne Wilma. (4) John Halsey.

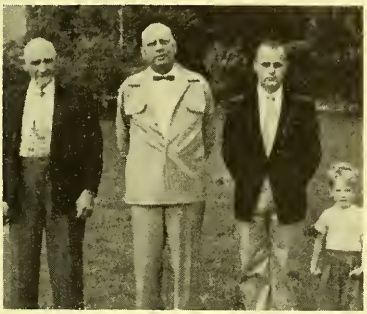
Theron Wesley--married Edna Carr. They live in Prescott, Arizona. They have three sons:

(1) Byron Irving. (2) Alan Kent. (3) Darcy Evan.

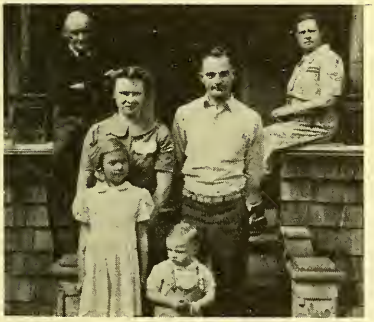
Halsey Westover--was killed in a car accident on July 4, 1924, at the age of ten and one-half years.

Children of Jacob Langdell and spouces
Left to right: Pearl L. and Wilma, Mabel and Oscar Hazen, Mildred and Arthur L., Margie and Victor, Cassie and Leonard Arthur and Emma Stancliff.

In the summer of 1945, the Reverend A. Ritchie Low, the Congregational minister of Johnson, Vermont, invited seventy-eight black children from Harlem to spend two weeks in the homes of Vermont farmers. An article in LIFE magazine for November 12, 1945, has a picture of two of these children, Clarence Long, eleven, and Milton Sawyer, ten, sharing a meal with the Langdell family of Waterville, Vermont.



Four Generations of Vermont Langdells. Left to right: Pearl L., Leroy, Wesley, Michael



Pearl and Wilma on porch of their home, Daughter Mary, husband Dana Marshall, their children Priscilla and Dennis

Florence Langdell McCuin, Nellie Westover Langdell, Victor holding Pauline McCuin.

## *Chapter Four*

### *New Boston--Some Remained. Some Left*

About the year 1770, Nathan Fisher, Sr. with his wife, born Esther French, settled in Francestown, New Hampshire. He, too, served in the War of Independence. They had a son Nathan Jr. who married Sarah Muzzey, and four of their eight daughters married men from New Boston. Fanny and Caroline chose to marry the brothers Livermore II and Samuel Langdell.

Caroline became the bride of Samuel Langdell on January 1, 1828. Samuel served as a town selectman, and in 1855-1856 was a member of the New Hampshire State Legislature. His biography lists him as a Baptist and a Democrat.

The children of Caroline and Samuel were:

Asenath--born August 11, 1828. She married Jonas Woodbury. George--born 1830; died 1831. Elzathan--born August 20, 1834. He married Hannah C. Loring, daughter of John and Desire (Fuller) Loring. Jacob--born April 5, 1837. He married Adeline A. Morgan. George--born January 8, 1842. He married Lydia S. McNeil, daughter of Peter and Mary (Stiles) McNeil. Adoniram Judson--born April 25, 1845. He married (1) Ella Brooks and (2) Alice Augusta Vail, daughter of Rev. Adee and Harriet (Thompson) Vail.

Elzathan-Jacob-George

Elzathan and Hannah noved to Milford in 1875. They had three children:

Charles Aaron--was a mechanic.He served as a selectman and was also in the New Hampshire Legislature. He never married.

John Loring--born December 22, 1861. He married Annie Steele. They had four children:
(1) Louis Charles. (2) Annie Maude. (3) Eleanor Charlotte. (4) Loring.

George Clarence--married Minnie J. Colby. They had three children:
(1) Constantine. (2) Kenneth Colby. (3) Cedric Charles.

Charles and John were very active members of Custos Morum Lodge, No. 42, I.O.O.F. Translated from the Latin the lodge name means, The Guardian of Morality.

Jacob and Adeline remained in New Boston. Their children were:

Alice Caroline, Ida Estella--married Albert Russell. She died in Wolverton, England.

Austin Morgan, Pliny Walton--died at Cranston, Rhode Island and was buried in New Boston.

Julia Florence (Junie)--was a school teacher in Manchester.

George and Lydia were the parents of two sons:

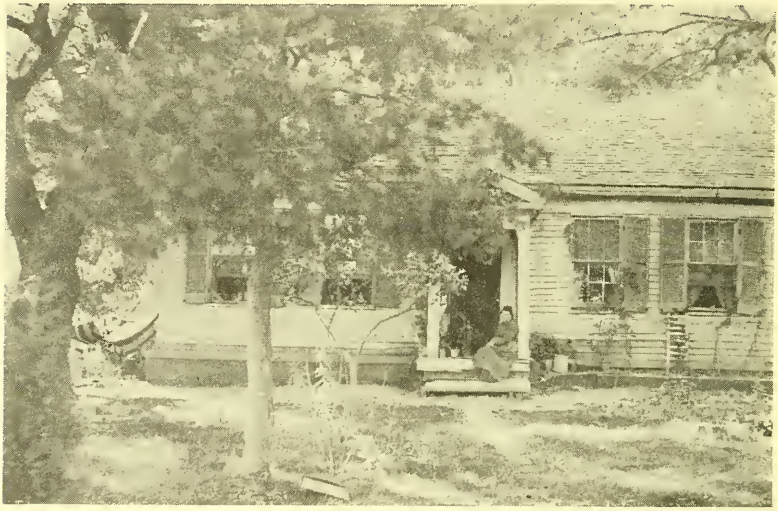
Harry W.--married Mary Patch. They moved to Malden, Massachusetts. He was a director of the United Shoe Machinery Company. At the time of his mother's death in 1927, he was living in England. They had two sons; (1) Frank H.--moved to Lynn, Massachusetts. (2) Harold R.--moved to Lynn, Massachusetts. (3) George N.--fought in the British Army and was killed six days before the Armistice was signed.

Samuel--married Lillian Anderson of New Sweden, Maine. He owned the Langdell Lumber Company. (1) Merritt--was in business with his father. (2) Ralph Edgar--was graduated from Harvard Law School and was a practicing attorney in Manchester.

Samuel and Lillian maintained a home in St. Petersburg, Florida, where they spent their last years.

Samuel Frank and Lillian Langdell

Adoniram Judson lived his first twenty-one years on a New Hampshire farm. He spent one term at Francestown Academy after finishing district school. He devoted his spare time to studying politics. After the death of his first wife, Ella Brooks, and their infant daughter, he suffered days of sorrow and indecision. In January, 1877, he went to Vermont where he was licensed as an exhorter, and on November 5, 1877, at Underhill, Vermont, he received a local preacher's license of the Methodist Church. In the fall of 1880 he was invited by Reverend H. D. Brew of the N. W. Iowa Conference to come and take charge of the Esterville Circuit.



Judson Langdell home in Iowa

Ella May and Wm Beagle daughter of Judson

On December 7, 1879, at the New York Conference, he married Alice Augusta Vail, daughter of Reverend Adee Vail. Of their eleven children five did not live to reach maturity. The only son, Samuel Foster, was born at Woolstock, Iowa, on November 19, 1886. At this time Reverend Langdell received a salary of $300 a year. Later his son wrote, "My father got little money for his work but he loved God and so continued on." After years of preaching in northwest Iowa the family retired to Manson, Iowa. When Adoniram became ill, his wife longed to return to New York, which they did. On March 18, 1909, writing from Greenfield Center, New York, Alice wrote to Luther Mark Langdell "My husband preached the word for thirty years. He was sixty-two years old when he died in the triumph of faith." After the family returned to New York, Samuel lived for five years in Chicago, then for three in Wisconsin where he obtained an exhorters and local preacher's license. His cousin, Adee Vail pursuaded him to move to Montana and file for a homestead claim. After three years of preaching and farming there, he returned to Chicago where he married Eleanor Dobin and then they went back to Montana. The next years are told in their own story of pioneering and preaching which was sent to me by his daughter, Minnie. After hail destroyed all his crops, he sold the homestead in 1922. Since then oil was discovered on his land, and the buyers became wealthy. He wrote, "What I gave lasted, the two and a half acres for a church and cemetery is still being used today." (1935)

Eleanor and Samuel celebrated their golden wedding in Chicago in March, 1964. Eleanor died in 1973, and Samuel was laid to rest on November 19, 1977, on his ninety-first birthday. He left one son, Col. Samuel F. Jr.; U. S. Army Ret., two daughters Gladys Sweaney in California, and Minnie Pester in Illinois who cared for her parents during their later years with love and devotion. He left no male grandchildren with the Langdell name to carry on his Langdell heritage.

Livermore II married Fannie Fisher on February 12, 1822. She was born October 8, 1799, and died May 9, 1867. They spent their entire life in New Boston, where their seven children were born.

Nathan Fisher--born November 22, 1822; died April 17, 1907. Niles--born 1824; died April 2, 1865. Horace--born January 20, 1825; died February 16, 1904. Fannie--born September 24, 1826; died March 23, 1913. Jane--. Henry Franklin--born February 1, 1830; died January 21, 1910. Amos--died 1883.

For some reason no record of the birth of Jane and Amos appear in family records. Amos' death is mentioned only in some notes by Sarah Gross, Henry's daughter. Henry made a visit back to New Boston and brought back a

beautiful paisley shawl which reportedly belonged to Jane which we still have.

Nathan lived fifty years of his life in New Boston and twenty in Lyndeboro. He served as a Lieutenant in the State Militia. He Married (1) Annie F. Smith and (2) Hannah S. Loveren who was mother of their three children. His only son, Hilliard, a promising young man, died in 1882 at the age of twenty-one. Their two daughters, Ann Frances and Julia Loveren, lived on the eighty acre home farm named Grand View after their parents death. Julia graduated from Francestown Academy and was a teacher.

I think this is the home of Nathan and Hannah and their son Hilliard

In November, 1926, they decided to spend the winter in California. At the time Ann was sixty-seven years old and Julia was sixty. They stopped on the way at Niagara Falls for a tour. When it was time to depart, the tour guide impatiently remarked, "I have all the passengers on board but the two old ladies." This remark overheard by Julia infuriated her. She politely informed the guide, "Back in New Hampshire we are known as the Langdell girls." Their next stop was Wisconsin. After visiting their cousins, Sarah Gross in Knapp and Carrie Knott in Eau Claire, they came to visit for a few days at Anna's home. Sidney had died the previous June. The activity of a busy farm home with four or more young people was strenuous during the holiday season. Ann became very ill and what was intended as a few days visit lasted until February when she was able to travel. They decided to return home and not go to California.

Julia, who died in 1946, left Anna $100 in her will as a remembrance of the kindness and care they received from

Anna during Ann's illness. Unfortunately Anna had predeceased her, so the legacy had to be equally divided among her five children. Less New Hampshire inheritance tax, each received $18.30, nearly enough to purchase a War Bond, later known as "Series E."

Fannie married Eben Dodge on June 6, 1857, in New Boston. They had no children, but on their golden wedding anniversary Reed W. McLane was present and was described as one who in his youth found a working-home with them. He and a neighbor, S. D. Atwood, gave Deacon Dodge a cane with a gold mounting, and Mrs. Dodge an easy chair. On his eightieth birthday Eben was still active in the fields on his large farm. His wife, an invalid for the last thirty years of her life lived over eighty-six years.

## *Chapter Five*

### Wisconsin Was Their Choice

Wisconsin became the thirtieth state on May 29, 1848. The Great Lakes and the Mississippi River provided transportation before there were railroads. Settlers came not only from other states but also from European countries to seek opportunities in this frontier state. Homestead land was available. The abstract of entries in the Dunn County Court House records that Niles Langdell obtained 120 acres of such land in April and May, 1856. He is listed in the 1860 census as a farm labored, real estate $1,000.00, and personal property $500.00. He was drawn for jury duty, but there is no record that he served. On September 4, 1864, Niles enlisted as a private in Company K of the 5th Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry (Reorganized at Red Cedar, Wisconsin). He was mustered into service on September 22, 1864, at Madison, Wisconsin. His military service was brief, as he contracted tuberculosis and died on April 2, 1865, in General Hospital, Philadelphia. He was buried in the military cemetery there. In 1870 his father Livermore II in New Boston as his heir, and his brother Henry as attorney, sold his land near Elk Mound.

There is no record of how Niles came to Wisconsin, but his brother Henry who came in 1857, gave a talk at an Old Settler's Meeting shortly before he died. An extract follows:

"I came west in the spring of 1857 from New Hampshire, was born in New Boston, Hillsboro County and was on a farm until I became of age. Then I went to Danvers, Massachusetts, and worked two seasons on a market farm, helped pick two acres of cucumbers in 1855 and was glad when frost came.

I left New Hampshire the last of March, and came to Chicago and went from there to Dubuque, Iowa. The Mississippi River was just breaking up. Was there three days and took the steamboat for up river. When we arrived at McGregor's landing, the river was not open above, so we walked out to Mitchell County, Iowa, to a place called Stacyville. (Note: He did not identify his companion.) Was there about a week, then went back to the river and took the boat for Pepin. Ice was thick on the lake at that time April 20. From North Pepin I took what was called a stage, which consisted of a mule hitched to a lumber wagon. The first sauerkraut I ever tasted was where we took dinner. I took some on my plate but could not eat it. I have since learned to like it. We arrived at Dunnville

that evening and the next day at noon at Elk Creek."

Dunnville at the junction of the Chippewa and Red Cedar Rivers was founded in 1840, and named after Charles Dunn, a former chief justice of Wisconsin Territory. It was the county seat for an area which now includes Dunn and Pepin counties. Loggers, trappers, and gamblers congregated there. In 1858 the court house burned down, and Menomonie was chosen as the county seat. When logging ended, the town became almost extinct.

At the time of Henry's arrival there were no settlers in Elk Mound and few in Spring Brook. He walked to Niles' claim, past Elk Mound, which had just been burned over by the Indians. A happy reunion with Niles ended his long journey to Wisconsin.

Beside his work on the market farm, Henry had learned the shoemaker trade in New Hampshire, possibly in Nashua, but found that too tedious. His life in Wisconsin was far from that. He taught school for three winters, and worked in the pineries (lumber camps) for three winters. He became the first superintendent of schools for the Town of Spring Brook.

The Spring Brook Cemetery Association was organized on September 4, 1858. The land was purchased for $20.00 and lots were sold for $2.50 each. Henry was one of the original signers of the deed. In 1943 the name was changed to Waneka Cemetery Association. The markers in this simple and well kept plot of two acres are records of the early settlers of the region. The roots of the Wisconsin Langdells are buried here.

A Captain Moore came from New Hampshire about this time and acquired a large farm. He had 400-500 acres of wheat, fifty acres of oats, forty acres of corn, twenty acres of rye, and eight acres of potatoes planted during the 1862 season. He hired Tom Granger and Henry Langdell to haul his estimated 8,000 bushels of wheat to the mill in Menomonie, which took six to eight weeks. In New Hampshire they had cut the little wheat they raised with a hand sickle. This would have been impossible at Moore's farm where the mowing machine and reaper were used, Henry commented.

Two weeks after his brother Niles enlisted Henry enlisted as a private on September 20, 1864, Co. G. First Regiment of Wisconsin. He was discharged June 26, 1864, at Fort Ellsworth, Virginia. His discharge paper shows he was thirty-four years old, five feet ten inches tall, light complexion, blue eyes, dark hair. (The family referred to it as red). I discovered in checking records of Civil War soldiers, that weight was not given.

Henry Franklin Langdell in his
Civil War Uniform

Charlotte Salter Clough, a graduate of Newbury Seminary in Vermont, came from Ryegate, Vermont, in 1861. Henry as Superintendent of Schools issued her a license to teach, which is still in the family files. She taught at Waneka, Fall Creek, and Eau Claire. At the later place she reportedly had 192 primary pupils in her room.

In 1862 the Board of Trustees of Colored Schools for Washington, D. C. and Georgetown was established by Congress. The two cities were to expend money for educational purposes in proportion between white and colored children. The money was not adequate for the colored schools so the Trustees sought and obtained aid from northern educational and missionary associations. The Trustees provided thirty-three teachers and twenty-nine came from the north. Charlotte left her position in Eau Claire and volunteered to teach the freed slaves for the Freedmen's Bureau under this program. She was sponsored by the Reformed Presbyterian Mission.

Later she wrote, "7 A. M. on March 2, 1865 I first looked on the dome of the Capitol, and on the night of the 14th of April at 10 o'clock from my window at 361L Street North I heard, 'The President is shot!' "

Henry had returned from the war and selected a farm home. Charlotte completed two eventful years in Washington. On July 22, 1867, they met at the home of James S. Johnston

in Bellefontaine, Ohio, where they were married by the Rev. J. S. McCartney. They returned to the 155 acre farm in Spring Brook which they purchased in 1873 for the sum of $1,400.00.

Farm home of Henry and Charlotte. A step for the ladies to climb into the buggy is in front.

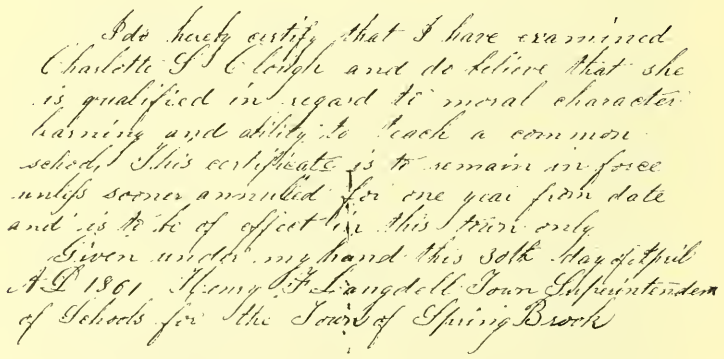
Charlotte and Henry Langdell
Children: Harry, Sarah, Sidney

From their marriage until the death of Charlotte on February 4, 1899, a happy and active life was enjoyed at this farm which Henry named Rosedale. He had a life-long interest in roses and fruit trees. In New Hampshire he had learned the art of grafting, and one tree was apt to have several varieties of apples. Charlotte always wanted new peas and potatoes for her June 20th birthday. She would finger out several tiny potatoes to put in the more abundant peas.

All of Henry and Charlotte's children were born at Rosedale.

Robert Livermore--born January 28, 1869; died December 20, 1873.
Sarah Anna--born August 20, 1870; died December 26, 1873.
Sidney Clough--born July 17, 1872; died June 12, 1926.
Harry Elmer--born August 8, 1874; died March 26, 1948.
Helen Eliza--born February 12, 1876; died December 10, 1876.

Charlotte was instrumental in organizing a church and obtaining a pastor from Eau Claire. She was busily engaged in temperance work and became a charter member of the Waneka W.C.T.U. and was active in the county and state work of the organization. Her sister Eliza Clough Savage and husband Charles moved from Vermont near her in 1889. In August, 1894, she suffered a slight stroke, and for the remainder of her life her activities were curtailed.


I do hereby certify that I have examined Charlotte S. Clough and do believe that she is qualified in regard to moral character learning and ability to teach a common school. This certificate is to remain in force unless sooner annulled for one year from date and is to be of effect in this District only
Given under my hand this 30th day of April A.D. 1861 Henry F. Langdell Town Superintendent of Schools for the Town of Spring Brook

The daughter, Sarah, had married William H. Gross on March 15, 1894, and moved to Knapp. Charlotte lived to have two grandchildren, Clara Gertrude and Alida Louella Gross. Sarah and William had three other children, Lloyd, Frances, and Eben.

In a memorial to Charlotte her friend, Mrs. J. B. Hoagland

wrote: "Mrs. Langdell was one of the rare original souls, whom having once seen, we always remember. Keenly alive to every principle that tends to righteousness, her loving tender heart, was always ready to respond to every call for help from the weak, struggling ones of earth, and her fearless spirit was equally prompt and brave in rebuking wrong wherever it was found."

Alida Eben Lloyd Clara William Frances Sarah
Picture taken day of Clara's wedding to Paul Moe

Harry worked for a time with William Gross in the livery business. He married Sarah Eleanor Edmonton at Hammond, Wisconsin, on August 16, 1899. After the birth of a son, Ray Lawrence the next year, they moved to the state of Washington. They had two other children, Roy Henry and Vera Katherine who died as an infant. Harry died in Yakima, Washington, on March 26, 1948. One son and his family were killed in an accident. The other was unmarried when last heard from by Wisconsin relatives.

With the death of his mother, Sidney came from St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was attending Business College. On April 5, 1899, he married Anna Frederica Riek a school teacher of Boyceville, Wisconsin. This was a break in the pure English heritage as Anna's grandmother, father, and two uncles had emigrated from Prussia in 1865 in order to escape the compulsary military conscription for the young men there.

Sidney and Anna took possession of the home farm which Henry sold to them on August 16, 1902, for $5,000.00. He continued to live with them until his death on January 8, 1910. He was not ill, but just stopped breathing that cold winter night when as was his habit he got up to poke the

fire. Under the snows of winter, he was laid to rest beside Charlotte at Waneka. He had designed a monument for their lot made of both New Hampshire and Vermont granite in tribute to the states of their birth.

Anna F. Riek Sidney C. Langdell Married April 5, 1899

Blanche B. Ruth C. Marion E. Henry R. Langdell
Merry Christmas 1908

Sidney and Anna had six children, Blanche Bertha, Ruth Charlotte, Marion Ernestina, Henry Riek, Robert Carl who died of pneumonia when he was thirteen months old, and Irene Kathryn.

With growing children and as former teachers, they were vitally interested in having a good school. They helped build a brick school house a half mile away on a plot of land purchased from the original Horace Langdell farm. This building, which cost $2,000.00, had a basement furnace (uncommon then) , a cloak room for girls and another for boys. Equipment was the best and most modern obtainable. Only a few years later the rural schools were consolidated with the Elk Mound school district, and one of the most modern rural school buildings became a storage place for hay and straw. Austin's children attended this same school.

1913-1914 students at Elk Creek Public School Tess Hurley Teacher, Harold Langdell in front of teacher, Henry second from right front row, Marion and Ruth behind him.

In winter when the snow drifts filled the road, no one stayed home waiting for the road to be cleared. Children walked on top of the drifts. Fathers often walked to school with them in the morning and back in the afternoon.

The church which Charlotte had helped to found erected a building about two miles away. The Amy Church Ladies Aid was an active and sociable group. Picnics, ice cream socials, and chicken pie suppers were important social events. In those days people cut blocks of ice from the mill pond or the river, in winter and this they packed in sawdust for summer use. Often the ice melted before the summer was over, so ice cream was a very seasonable dessert. In the winter icicles were sometimes used in the freezer.

One cold winter night after a chicken pie supper Sidney slipped on the ice as he was stabling the horses and broke his leg. The recently installed party line telephone was a blessing. Anna summoned help from the neighbors and the doctor from Elk Mound.

The Bible Teacher's Association of Northwest Wisconsin met in Elk Mound in the summer months. Its purpose was simply stated: "A plan for insuring better boys and girls by efficient teaching in Sunday Schools and homes." We pupils attended this model school for teachers. The fee for the children was $1.00 per family. Board with room or tent for those attending was $3.35 per week. We had a gentle horse named Lady and a little buggy in which to drive the few miles to the school.

The summer of 1906 was the fourth year of the Association. Anna's sister, Bertha S. Riek was one of the teachers in the model school. She was a graduate of the River Falls Normal School and had taught in Menomonie and La Crosse. For seven years she was pastor's assistant to Dr. Henry Faville in La Crosse. She was principal for three years of the Beach Institute at Savannah, Georgia. This school, founded by the American Missionary Association for colored children, had seven grades, high school, and about 300 pupils. Our family learned compassion for the colored people when hearing of the work among them by both our grandmother and aunt.

Anna saved until she had money enough to purchase a piano so her children could take lessons. The teacher was Elizabeth Ausman who lived across the field. If memory serves, she charged twenty-five cents a lesson.

In spring and fall another neighbor girl who was a seamstress came and sewed a new dress for each girl. Finally a new Singer sewing machine was acquired. All the girls learned to sew on it. Both the piano and sewing machine were in the family until sold in an auction in 1964.

An anticipated pleasure was a trip to Knapp to visit Aunt Sarah and Uncle Will and the Gross cousins. We would drive to Elk Mound, put the team in the livery barn, and take the morning train. In the afternoon the process

## ELK CREEK
## PUBLIC SCHOOL
District No. 5

Spring Brook Twp., Dunn Co., Wis.

**EDITH OLSON, Teacher**

**Pupils**

| | |
|---|---|
| Agnes Cartwright | George Ausman |
| Mabel Ausman | Helen Stallman |
| Edna Ausman | Laura Goetz |
| Irvin Jessel | Anna Goetz |
| Chester Langdell | Blanche Langdell |
| Earl Stallman | Esther Garton |
| Harry Cartwright | Tom Schannon |
| Lewis Jessel | Cora Haag |
| Roy Smith | Harold Langdell |
| Edgar Langdell | Jay Smith |
| Ralph Smith | Edwin Goetz |
| Claude Garton | Willie Ausman |
| Andrew Garton | Ruth Langdell |
| George Stalman | Verona Haag |
| Chester Kline | Merle Stalman |
| Willie Bushendorf | |
| | Melvina Bushendorf |
| Nicholas Mousel | Sylvester Haag |

**School Board**

S. C. Langdell - - - Clerk
J. F. Ausman - - - Director
A. Stallman - - - - Treas.

$2000. School house built in 1904

was reversed. We children loved to put nails or pennies (if we had any) on the railroad track for the train to flatten. When we went to visit Anna's brother, Carl Riek, and family in Boyceville, they had to meet us at Knapp with the team and drive us the ten or more miles. We never returned the same day from there. Boyceville was served by a railroad which ran through Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls.

These train rides ended when we began to make the trip by automobile. The visits to Boyceville, too, became one day affairs.

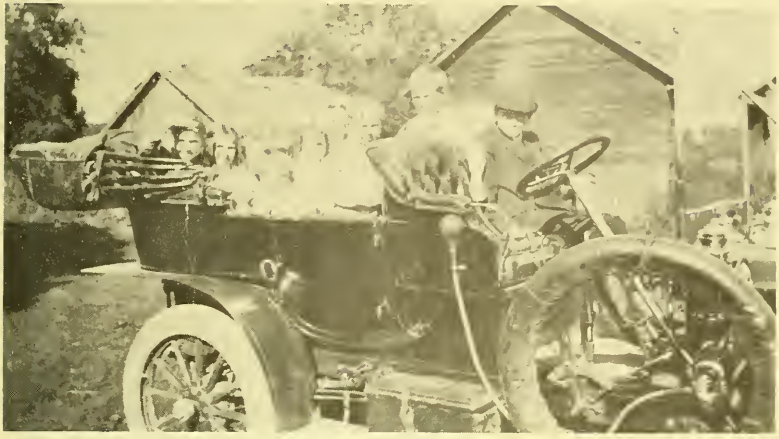
Passenger service to the small towns gradually disappeared for lack of business. On January 2, 1935, the Chicago and Northwestern "400" was put into service. The running time from the Twin Cities to Chicago was 400 miles in 400 minutes. It supplied the need for fast, efficient service with few intermediate stops. Later almost all passenger service fell victim to the automobile.

Cows brought to America in Colonial days produced little milk. Through the years herds were improved to increase both milk and butterfat content. Guernsey cattle probably were first brought to America around the year 1831 from the Isle of Guernsey. This breed likely originated in France as a cross between the red brindle cattle of Normandy and small brown and white cattle of Brittany. Sidney decided to import some stock from the Isle of Guernsey. The American Guernsey Cattle Club has headquarters in Peterborough, New Hampshire, where all pedigrees are filed. The progeny of these early imports were sold by Sidney's son Henry in 1964 and the herd dispersed. A pasture full of these gentle golden cows was always a beautiful rural scene on a sunny summer day.

Spanish explorers brought the first chickens to North America in the 1500's. The settlers at Jamestown had small flocks as early as 1607. The English colonists also brought them when they came. The Plymouth Rock chickens were developed in America during the 1860's. They produced eggs and excellent meat. The cocks weighed about nine and one half pounds and the hens seven and one half pounds. Anna favored this breed.

Something new was for families to want to own an automobile. Sidney purchased a second hand Overland. The horn was a rubber bulb one squeezed mostly to honk at livestock in the road. Lights came from a carbide tank on the running board. The car was useful for only a few summer months. Then it was jacked up and put on blocks and the tires were removed. The horses and buggies and sleighs came back into their own. The roads were full of ruts in which mud puddles formed after a rain. One neighbor would drive to Elk Mound with the team, drain the mud

puddles, then come back home and take his wife shopping. He was very careful of his Kissell car.



Sidney's first car

Silo filling about 1910, Sidney on the engine

In 1914 Sidney decided he wanted more land, timber, better roads and schools. He sold the pioneer farm for $15,000.00 and in November moved to a three hundred and twenty acre farm in the Town of Brunswick in Eau Claire County. The ten miles to Eau Claire had a few miles of surfaced road. The country school was not as good as the one left behind. The nearest church was Methodist, served by the pastor of the Lake Street Methodist Church in Eau Claire.

In those days there were no cattle trucks to move livestock, so the herd of registered Guernseys were driven by men on horseback to the Chippewa River where they were herded on the ferry at Caryville to take them across. Some probably swam over. Both the family and cattle were exhausted by the time they arrived at their new home, a distance of about fifteen miles.

This was an unfavorable time to move. Europe had just exploded into what became known as World War 1. The high seas which Captain William had loved became a "War Zone," as it had been when his two sons perished. This time new weapons were added. Men fought on the land in tanks, in the air with planes, and under the sea with submarines.

Life on the new farm changed from the peaceful routine we had known to the uncertainties of war time. Anna became seriously ill in 1916. Blanche had finished high school and remained home for a year to care for her.

Finally on April 6, 1917, the United States declared war on Germany. President Wilson warned, "The world must be made safe for democracy." A selective service act required all men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty to register for the draft. Farmers found that help was hard to get and expensive to hire. Boys were excused from high school to work on farms. Each one was issued a bronze badge with the Great Seal of the United States pictured in the center surrounded by the words: "Boys' Working Reserve USA." Under the seal was a badge number. These badges were worn to show that the boys were not truants from school. I signed up, and although no provision had been made for girls, I was accepted. (This before Women's Lib, too!) My badge number was 44,741, which could have been for just the state of Wisconsin or the whole United States--we never thought to ask. We felt we were helping as slogans shouted from billboards, "Food Will Win The War." We raised wheat which was ground at the mill in Rock Falls for flour. People had wheatless and meatless days to save food for the troops in Europe. Fats and oils were conserved to manufacture ammunition.

Memorable posters of the war showed a stern Uncle Sam pointing his finger and saying, "I need you." A Navy poster read, "Navy needs you. Don't read American history, MAKE IT."

The male students at the normal school were inducted into the Student Army Training Corps, humorously nicknamed, "Sit Around Till Christmas." Blanche and Ruth were attending at this time.

An epidemic of influenza occurred in Europe and America

in 1918 and 1919. Sidney's cousin Ella Dickson fell victim to it. Other family members were very ill but recovered. In those days, a basket of flowers was placed on the front door if someone had died in a home. Such symbols of death appeared often during those terrible days.

Then came Armistice Day on November 11, 1918, when the war was over. The neighbor boys began to drift back home, and for those who never returned a gold star shone in the window. It was time to resume peaceful pursuits.

Sidney found some of dreams for the new farm had materialized in spite of the war, but the excitement was gone. A state highway was completed all the way to Eau Claire a few years later. The cross road in front of the Langdell home was surfaced and named Langdell Road by the town officials.

Grandpa Henry F. Langdell, Ruth born Aug. 7, 1901, Marion born Sept. 15, 1902, Blanche born Jan. 10, 1900

All five children graduated through the years from the Eau Claire High School. A State Normal School was opened in 1916 in time for all the children to attend. At that time it was housed in one building, which is now known as Schofield Hall named after the first president. Today it is a part of the great University of Wisconsin system with an enrollment of over ten thousand students and one of the most beautiful campuses in the state.

The pressure of those war years took its toll of Sidney, and he died in 1926 at the early age of fifty-four years. Blanche had left to become a teacher, and married Auer Julian Gobar. Later they had four daughters: Joanne Charlotte, Roberta Gail, Marian Harriet, and Kathryn

Bertha. Ruth had been teaching and Henry came home and with Anna took over the management of the farm. Henry held an amateur radio license W9ARJ and a commercial operator's license. He worked for a time in Eau Claire at WTAQ run by the rubber tire plant "Where tires are quality." I completed my senior year at Ripon College as the college at Eau Claire did not yet issue degrees and a degree was necessary to get a library license. Returning from Ripon I became a member of the staff of the Eau Claire Public Library. Irene moved to Milwaukee where she married Robert E. Koehn.

Anna never gave up her interest in education and young people, and she served on the school board. She worked for soil conservation and reforestation even before they became part of a government program. She died in 1943 when another war was disrupting all our lives.

Horace had remained in New Boston when his two brothers went to Wisconsin. He married Caroline S. Todd December 15, 1853. She died November 1, 1855, after the birth of a son, Austin Horace, on September 24, 1855. The next April he married Lucy Dane, daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Dean) Dane. She was born June 11, 1816. They had one daughter Sabrina born in 1859. Horace served as a private with the 16th New Hampshire Regiment under General N. P. Baules from October 22, 1862, to August, 1863. A second daughter, Caroline, was born on August 20, 1864. In November, 1865, they moved to Wisconsin. The trip with a boy of ten, a six year old girl and a year old baby ended in sorrow as Sabrina died enroute. Her body was brought to Spring Brook for burial.

Sunday dinner at Austin's home back row Ethel, Flora, Edgar, Sidney, Chester Center row: Blanche, Ruth, Marion, Harold Front row: Henry

Horace, Lucy and the two children, Austin and Caroline, settled in a cabin on Elk Creek. Austin's daughter, Ethel Kinney, once pointed out the spot years later where a lilac bush they had planted was still growing. The lilac is the state flower of New Hampshire. Horace's brother, Jacob, was eleven years old when he drowned in Haunted Pond, clutching in his hand a bouquet of lilacs he had picked for his mother.

Lucy died on March 25, 1875, and Horace was again a widower with a twenty year old son and an eleven year old daughter. His third wife was Abbie L. Drew of Ashland, New Hampshire, whom he married on May 6, 1876. Austin married Flora Ann Sutherland on July 2, 1881. Abbie died in June, 1887. Caroline married Melvin H. Knott on September 26, 1888. The next month after the Knott wedding Horace married Mrs. Elizabeth J. Pruett who survived him. She was remembered as Aunt Lizzie.

Horace purchased a farm near his brother Henry where he lived until 1891 when he moved to Eau Claire. He died February 16, 1904, from injuries received when he was thrown from a cutter. He had been a member of the Lake Street Methodist Church for thirty-five years. Burial was in Spring Brook Cemetery.

Melvin and Caroline Knott lived near Amy about two miles south of Horace's farm. He taught school and was postmaster at Amy for eight years. Amy, a settlement

Melvin and Carrie Knott Children: Rodney, Arthur, Pliny, Mebel

on the stage road to Menomonie, consisted of a store, school, Post Office and a near by farm house. The mail was brought from Elk Mound about six miles away. His service at the Amy Post Office qualified Melvin for a position in the Eau Claire Post Office as mounted carrier. He moved to Eau Claire in 1900 and died there on April 18, 1919, leaving his widow, four sons, and two daughters. Three children had died previously. At this time one son Arthur was a Lieutenant serving in the army in California. Carrie survived her husband by thirty-two years, leaving three sons, Arthur, Rodney and Pliny. World War II was another time of worry, as her son Captain Arthur again served in the Army in the Quartermaster Corps at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. Captain Arthur Jr. was sent overseas with the airborne troops. Carrie was a gracious lady and a favorite with all the relatives. Her sense of family was keen, and she furnished many background stories which unfortunately were never recorded. In her eighty-six years she had known much sorrow, but radiated much joy.

Flora, Austin's bride, was born in the Town of Union, Eau Claire County, on February 2, 1859, three years after her Scottish parents came from Waukesha in a covered wagon. She attended Wayland Academy at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, then taught school in Dunn County until her marriage. They settled on the farm Horace had purchased

Austin & Flora Langdell Walter standing
Austin holds Ethel Flora holds Edgar

when he came to Wisconsin. Their seven children were born there: Walter Irving, Ethel Caroline, and her twin Edith Margaret who lived only a year, Edgar Reuel, Herbert Clare who died as a child, Niles Chester, and Harold Austin.

Edgar took over the farm in 1915 after the death of his father, and Flora moved to Eau Claire. She lived in her own home until December, 1957, when she was moved into the Mount Washington Home. This was necessary as her pension stopped at the age of one hundred. She died there on February 3, 1963, at the age of one hundred four years. On her previous birthday she had a greeting from President Kennedy, flowers from a grandson in Hawaii, and many cards. She requested that her daily newspaper subscription be renewed. She was active in the Amy Church which Charlotte had been instrumental in

**Erratum**

**Flora Langdell's great granddaughter Linda Schilling, daughter Ethel Kinney and granddaughter Margaret Schilling.**

starting. She taught Sunday School and was Superintendent for many years. Her Eau Claire home was near the First Baptist Church, of which she was a charter member. The first services of that church were held in her father's granary. She was an avid reader and a regular patron of the Eau Claire Public Library.

Walter graduated from the Dunn County School of Agriculture and after employment in Arkansas and Virginia, moved to California. He died December, 1959, at the San Francisco home of his son, Dr. John Irving Langdell.

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Flora Langdell, daughter Ethel Kinney and grandaughters Elaine Leahy and Margaret Schilling

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Dr. John is a child psychiatrist and a clinical Professor of Psychiatry. Walter's second son, Dr. Robert Dana Langdell, is a specialist in blood coagulation. One can meet him in the current edition of WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA and read the long list of his accomplishments in his chosen field.

Robert Dana Langdell, M.D.

Harold, too, makes his home in California with his wife Brooksie. Chester was a World War 1 veteran who never recovered from the trauma of military service. Ethel taught school, and after a brief marriage returned to Eau Claire with her two children, Margaret and Edwin. Margaret lives in Eau Claire and Edwin in Omaha, Nebraska.

Edgar resided on the home farm until his tragic death on March 2, 1962 in a highway accident as he was returning home from a visit with his mother. She was never told why his visits stopped. His daughter Elaine, a graduate of the Eau Claire State Teacher's College, school teacher, wife of Arthur William Leahy, and mother of six children faced this tragedy bravely. One sad result was the sale of her father's farm. The last of this pioneer Dunn County family had departed.

# *Chapter Six*

## *The Harvard Langdell*

John, the fourth son of William and Mary was born in Beverly and died there in June, 1891. Customs House records show that he made trips to North Carolina and Virginia with his brother, William Jr. He is listed in the drawing for the first ownership of Ohio lands but evidently was unsuccessful. He married (1) Mrs. Joanna Mors in September, 1785. She died in childbirth the next year. On February 26, 1789, in Wenham, Massachusetts, he married Margaret, daughter of Tabitha and William Goldsmith. Records are not clear about whether their son John was born before or after his father's death. As a widow Margaret moved to New Boston where she died on October 16, 1847, at the age of ninety-five years. Her son John married Lydia Beard, the daughter of Margaret (Mellon) and Joseph Beard. It has been said that their three children inherited most of their character traits from the Scotch-Irish Beards and not the English Langdells. Hannah born in 1824, Christopher Columbus born May 22, 1826, and Mary Ann born in 1830 learned the pain and sorrow of losing their mother Lydia. They were three, six and seven at the time. Their father, who apparently was incapable of adjusting to running the household after his wife's death, broke up the home and the children lived with different families. This shattered home has been described as a low one-storied house on a small farm on the poorest soil of New Boston. John lived there until March 17, 1876, when he died at the age of eighty-four years.

Christopher after age ten worked in the summer and attended the district school in winter. He was not a precocious boy, but studious and desirous of a college education. His sister, Hannah, had been working in the mills in Manchester when she came home for a visit. Christopher told her of his yearning for a college education. She encouraged him to begin, and things would develop. She offered to help as much as she could with her small wages.

The next winter he taught school in Wilton and in 1844 worked for several months in the mills in Manchester. A young lawyer in Manchester, John Cross, suggested that he try to work his way through Phillips Exeter Academy, one of the foremost secondary schools founded in 1781 by Dr. John Phillips (1719-1795) a Harvard graduate. He used his acquired wealth as a merchant in Exeter to promote education.

Hon. Christopher C. Langdell

Christopher entered the Academy in the spring of 1845. He had used most of his earnings from the mills to help his father, and hoped to receive a scholarship to be awarded in July. He was slow of speech and hesitant in manner, so when the scholarships were awarded he was not one of the successful candidates. He sat on the steps of the Old Congregational church and wept. Many students would have quit, but he decided to stay on and take whatever work he could find. He was even employed to ring the academy bell. Hannah sent him small amounts from her earnings and Mary Ann sent him small gifts.

The next year, after his teachers had discovered his ability, he won the scholarship which he held until he left the Academy in 1848. His improvement was marked "distinguished" in his last year. In later years he said, "Exeter was to me the dawn of the intellectual life." His sisters inspired him to pursue his ambition, but the death of Mary Ann in 1847 at the age of seventeen was another discouragement.

Christopher entered Harvard College in the class of 1851 as a freshman-sophomore. At the end of his first year, he ranked second in his class. He was granted a leave of absence in 1849 for the remainder of the term, to teach school. The Dedham Historical Register stated he was master of the Clapboardtrees School during the winter of 1849-1850.

He did not return to Harvard for two reasons, a lack of money and a feeling that college was delaying his education in the law. He worked for a time as a tutor, then studied for eighteen months in the law office of Messrs Stickney and Tuck in Exeter.

On November 6, 1851, he entered Harvard Law School. The course was only one and a half years but he remained for three years. He became librarian because at that time the librarian always was a student. He lodged in a small room on the upper floor of Dane Hall. For many meals, he ate only bread and milk. On commencement day in 1845, although not a Bachelor of Arts, he received an AM honoris causa.

His eyes were never strong, and the bright young men were eager to read law to him in order to obtain his assistance on the material being studied. One student commented, "He browsed among the reports as a hungry colt browses among the clover." He was engaged by Professor Parsons to help him prepare a work on contracts. A friend said, "This work drove the wolf from his door never to return."

The three years at Harvard Law School were very happy and satisfying. He moved to New York City after graduation, and formed a partnership with William Stanley; Addison Brown, afterward a U. S. District Judge; and Edward Pierrepont, afterward Attorney-General of the United States and Minister to England.

Harvard College was founded in 1636. A plaque on the gate of the present University is inscribed with these words defining its original purpose: "After God had carried us safe to New England, and wee had builded our houses, provided necessaries for our livlihood, rear'd convenient places for Gods worship, and setled the Civill Government: One of the next things we longed for, and looked after was to advance Learning and perpetuate it to Posterity; dreading to leave an illiterate Ministry to the Churches, when our present Ministers shall lie in the Dust." (Source: NEW ENGLANDS FIRST FRUITS, 1643)

Charles William Eliot became President of Harvard in 1869. He recognized that the curriculum should be expanded far beyond Theology. A search was started for someone to become head of the Law School. He remembered Langdell as a man of genius, searched him out and in 1870 appointed him Dane Professor of Law and Dean of the Law School in 1875. Christopher C. Langdell held the position of Dean for twenty years and the Dane professorship five years longer. He then became Professor Emeritus in 1900.

Dr. Langdell enjoyed many honors during his lifetime. Harvard conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Beloit College, also, conferred the same degree. When he came Professor Emeritus in 1900, his full salary was granted for life. One of the law scholarships was given his name. The handsome Law School building bears the name Langdell Hall in his honor. In 1932 the new dormi-

tory at Phillips Exeter Academy was named Langdell Hall as a tribute to a successful former student.

He introduced the "case method" of law study, which held the view that the principles of law are best learned by inductive study of actual cases in which they occur. To him law was a science, a branch of human reasoning, coordinated, arranged, and systemized. The case method of law study was adopted by his own Harvard and by other law schools during his lifetime.

"And the man himself? Guildless; grave; and cheerful; modest and fearless; not given to speech; persistent in the search for truth - on the last day of his life, though oppressed by infirmities, doing a full day's work: in short, the man's whole nature harmonized with his rank as a great master." This tribute by Professor Wambaugh appeared in THE NATION of July 12, 1906.

On September 22, 1880, he married Margaret Ellen Huson of Coldwater, Michigan. She was a graduate of Helmuth College, London, Ontario. She met Dean Langdell when she was in Cambridge studying art. They had no children. He was buried from Christ Church on July 6, 1906 where they regularly attended services. Interment was in Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge. The poet James Russell Lowell mentions this same cemetery in his poem, "The First Snowfall."

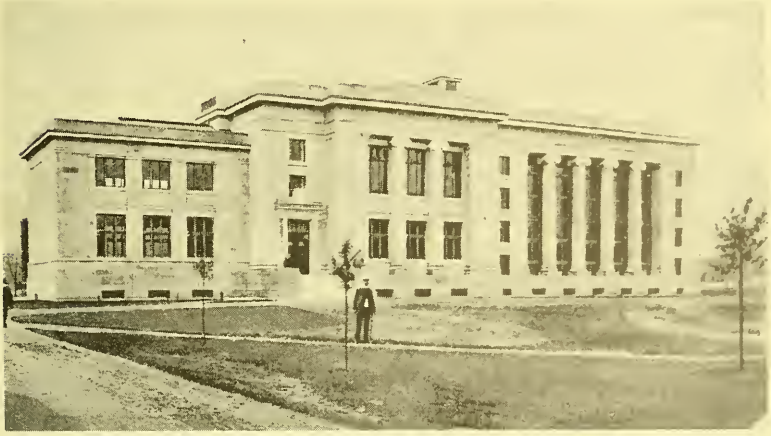
Margaret had a private fortune which she willed largely to charity at her death. Knowing how much Phillips Exeter Academy had meant to her husband, she left $50,000 to found five scholarships to be known as the Christopher C. Langdell scholarships.

In the Trustees' minutes of June 22, 1909, is the following entry, "The Treasurer reported a receipt from the Ececutor of the will of the late Margaret E. Langdell of $47,081.20 in full settlement of the legacy bequeathed by Mrs. Langdell to the Academy."

The Trustees appointed a committee of Principal Amen and Mr. Jeremiah Smith Jr., to consider the conditions to be attached to the award of the Langdell Scholarships. At the October 16, 1909, meeting of the Trustees, this Committee recommended: "that the Langdell Scholarships be awarded to students of high rank who are in need of financial assistance; that if students with both these qualifications cannot be found the scholarships be not awarded; that no holder of a Langdell Scholarship be awarded any other scholarship; that no student should be assigned a Langdell Scholarship until he has proved his ability by at least one year's work in the School; that two scholarships be awarded to the Senior Class, two to the Upper Middle Class, and one to the Lower Middle Class; but

if any class has not enough needy students of sufficiently high rank to hold these scholarships, any vacant scholarship may be awarded without regard to class.

In making these recommendations the committee is influenced by its belief that Professor Langdell would have wished the Scholarships to be awarded to needy students and by its desire to establish scholarships the holding of which indicated ability of a high order." (1909)



Langdell Hall, Harward Law School, Cambridge, Mass. about 1910

Langdell Hall – The Phillips Exeter Academy

According to Colin F. N. Irving, Treasurer of the Academy, this fund currently has a market value of $92,283, and in the year ended June 30, 1977, distributed $3,735 in scholarship assistance. (November, 1977)

Christopher's sister, Hannah, had married Reverend Austin Warner, a Presbyterian minister and moved to Fort Scott,

Kansas. He preached from 1861-1865, after which he became Superintendent of Schools for Bourbon County, Kansas. Hannah must have been very happy that she had a small part in helping her brother when he needed the love and encouragement she was able to give and to share in his great achievements. They had two daughters, Annetta, and Fannie, who married William N. Allen.

After her brother's death Hannah wrote to Luther Mark Langdell that James Barr Ames (1846-1910) had visited New Boston and was writing a biography of her brother. It was fitting that Mr. Ames should write this personal tribute about his friend and associate. He had graduated from Harvard Law School in 1872 and was made associate professor of law in 1873 and full professor in 1877. He worked with Dean Langdell and helped make the case method accepted in law study. It was logical that he should be named Dean in 1895 to succeed the man he had worked with for so many years.

A few words about the Dane Professorship of Law at Harvard belongs in this account. Nathan Dane was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts in 1752. He worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years old which was expected in those days. Not until he became of age, did he have a common school education. After eight months of study, he was ready to enter Harvard in 1774. After graduating in 1778, he studied law under Judge Wetmore of Salem. In 1872 he began the practice of law in Beverly. One of his great achievements was to help draft the Northwest Ordinance in 1787 which was more than a plan of government. It prohibited slavery, guaranteed trial by jury, freedom of worship, fair treatment of Indians in the territory. It declared that "means of education shall forever be encouraged." Wisconsin was one of the five complete states plus a portion of Minnesota formed from the Northwest Territory. The state capital Madison is in Dane County reportedly named in honor of Nathan Dane. The Wisconsin Langdells enjoyed many of the benefits of this document.

Mr. Dane gave $15,000 to the Law College of Harvard University. With this contribution, the Dane Professorship of Law was established. This was the Professorship which Christopher C. Langdell held from 1870-1900. It was fitting that a gift from a Beverly lawyer should have been used by the great grandson of a Beverly sea captain.

# *Chapter Seven*

## *Past And Present Combine*

In 1940 Harry Langdell of the Tieton Washington garage received a letter written from the Pacific Power and Light Company in Portland, Oregon, which read in part, "My name is Louis C. Langdell writing here in the Portland Office of Pacific Power and Light Company. I saw your invoice for service to a company car. I have been wondering where you originally came from and whether or not we might be related."

He went on to say that he came from New Boston, New Hampshire. His father was John Loring Langdell and his grandfather Elzathan. Harry sent the letter to his sister, Sarah Gross, who shared it with her cousin, Carrie Knott, Horace's daughter. They decided that Louis' grandfather, Elzathan and Harry's father, Henry F. were first cousins.

Letters were exchanged between Portland and Wisconsin. Louis wrote, subsequently, that he went to Winnipeg in 1909 and played baseball with the Western Canadian League. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1910, then attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1911 to study Forestry. In 1912 he transferred to the University of Washington where he graduated in Forestry. He was employed for about two years in the United States Forest Service in Oregon. In 1916 he left the Forest Service for other employment, and everything was lost in the 1929 stock market crash. After working for Standard Oil for five years, he joined the Pacific Power and Light Company.

Louis married Suzanne Marie de la Barthe, who was born in Paris, France. They had one daughter Marie-Louise. Barry Langdell Melvin, grandson of Louis, was wounded in the Vietnam War and returned to a hospital in San Francisco. Louis visited him there and met Dr. John I. and Patricia Langdell. Barry's aunt Eleanor Neffe wrote that Pat was a great comfort to Barry and the other wounded boys in the hospital.

In June, 1941, the American Library Association met in Boston. Dorthy and Harriet Hansen and their mother, Mary, invited me to attend with them. On the way, we visited Grand View, the home farm of Ann and Julia. They were frail, and both died shortly afterwards. We visited Samuel Frank and Lillian in their beautiful home in Milford. He and his son Merritt were in the lumber business there. The other son, Ralph, a graduate of Harvard

Law School, was a practicing attorney in Manchester.

While I was attending Ripon College, the names of Merritt and Ralph often appeared on the sports pages. Ralph played on the Dartmouth football team. Merritt, who was a varsity football star at the University of New Hampshire, had a strange and interesting hobby. His picture and a write-up were featured in several newspapers. He claimed that when he was only eight years old he was fascinated by his mother's needlework. He asked his mother for materials, and his hobby was born. The football star who recovered a fumble and ran seventy-five yards for a touchdown against Tufts was also enrolled in an embroidery class with thirty-two girls.

Using Louis' letters as an introduction, I met his sister Eleanor and her husband Victor Neffe who were living in Watertown, Massachusetts. Victor was a graduate of Boston University. He had been a dispatch rider in France in 1918. He was wounded and gassed, as result of which he could never hold an inside job, and therefore became a mail carrier.

They gave me a guided tour of the New Hampshire relatives. We visited Loring and Ruth and their delightful little daughter, Pamela. She is now married to Gerald O'Neil. After a brief visit at the home of Eleanor's Uncle George, we drove out to the farm of Anne and Fred Hutchinson. This farm was as pretty as a picture, but seemed small compared to the large Wisconsin farms. Anne was a very dynamic person. She served in the New Hampshire Legislature for a number of years, was active in the Republican Party, and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Anne died on January 21, 1978, at the age of eighty-eight.

Before we left Milford, Ruth gave me a plate from the wedding china of Nathan Fisher Sr. and his bride Esther French. She thought the Wisconsin relatives should have it as we were equally related to the Fishers. Sarah Gross and Carrie Knott often referred to the children of Livermore 11 and Fannie Fisher and the children of Samuel and Caroline as double cousins: simple explanation of brothers marrying sisters.

Our next stop was at the home of Luther Mark in Wilton. He proudly showed us his projected manuscript on the Langdells, and suggested that I might return and help him complete it. He died before this was accomplished. We also met his son, Theodore, an auctioneer. The other two sons, Lt. Joseph K. Langdell USN and Lt. Charles U. Langdell USA were already in military service. A newspaper clipping of July 18, 1946, tells how the two brothers met in the Philippines for the first time in five years.

On June 20, 1941, the Library Convention held some sessions at Harvard University in Cambridge. We met in Sever Quadrangle and a buffet luncheon was served at noon in Harvard Yard. None of these events could overshadow the thrill of visiting Langdell Hall.

For the next few months Americans were closely watching the war in Europe. It seemed inevitable that America would be drawn into the conflict on the side of England, France, and Russia. Japan was becoming active in the Pacific, but most people refused to take their threat seriously. On December 7 without warning, the Japanese bombed the military base in Honolulu known as Pearl Harbor. The next day the United States declared war on Japan. A few days later Germany and Italy, also declared war on the United States. The period of apprehension was over, Japan had forced a decision. Our country was embroiled in a world holocaust.

Mobolization of manpower and resources began immediately. The economic slump following the stock market crash of October 28, 1929, was over. The millions of men and women serving in the military were replaced by older men, housewives, and teenagers. Shortage of goods in the civilian market were created by war priorities. Certain commodities and food were available only by federal ration stamps and tokens.

Once again much expected of the farmers despite reduced help and supplies. People were painfully aware of the slogan, "Guns or butter." Henry and Ruth worked long hard hours on their Wisconsin farm to supply needed food. Anna was ill and needed much care. Irene worked for a time in a war plant. Her husband Robert Koehn was assigned a priority position with the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Blanche returned to teaching. My life, too, changed drastically.

A large naval training center was being constructed on Lake Pend Oreille near Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Thousands of blue-jackets were to be trained at this station for service in the fleet to fight all over the world. The station was named Farragut in honor of Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, a Union naval commander in the Civil War.

A corps of professional librarians was recruited, myself included, with orders to report at Farragut. We arrived on Thanksgiving Day, and by February eight or nine camp libraries were open and functioning.

Next a U. S. Naval Hospital was opened with 1500 beds and a training school for 600 corpsmen. Captain Harry S. Harding, the officer in charge of the hospital area, arranged my transfer from the training area. He had discovered that I had special training at the University of Minnesota

in hospital library administration. We started with an empty room, no shelving, and no books. Gradually, with Navy funds and books from the Victory Book Drives, a library began to function. Lacking book carts, we used stretchers to transport books to the patients in the wards.

The library had become a busy and friendly place when I went home on leave to be with Anna during her last illness. When my leave was over, the Navy put me on a temporary inactive status. There was a feeling of optimism that the war in Europe was almost over. For a short time the Eau Claire Library welcomed me back.

My next assignment was in the Hostess-Librarian Corps at Buckley Field near Denver, Colorado. The German surrender was signed on May 7, 1945, but the war in the Pacific continued. In the U. S. Air Force, a routine mission is known as a milk run. One July day a very excited young pilot came into the library. On his milk run that morning he had observed the most unusual sunrise he had ever seen.

President Roosevelt had died in May and was succeeded by an untried vice president. President Harry S. Truman had to make the awesome decision to drop an atomic bomb on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945.

The young pilot now knew that the unusual sunrise he had seen was the first atomic bomb exploded near Alamogordo, New Mexico, on July 16, 1945, something he will remember all his life.

V-J Day on September 5, 1945, signified the end of the war and the beginning of the Atomic Age.

The following years were very busy with new responsibilities and activities. Travel was easier, and money a little more plentiful so many happy family visits and events mark this period of time.

On November 23, 1951, Joanne Gobar and Lionel Baxter were married. Their two sons are Craig Alan and David Lionel.

During a convention trip to San Francisco in 1958, I visited Walter at the home of his son, Dr. John I. Langdell. His grandsons, James and William were inquisitive and active little boys. John's wife, Patricia, was a gracious hostess. An excerpt from a December 1973 letter follows: James is a junior at College Five, University of California Santa Cruz where he is majoring in music...Bill is happy at Pomona. He will major in engineering and science, but is still taking French horn lessons and is playing in the orchestra and band, so music continues to be a big part of his life. We were very proud when he received his Eagle Scout award at an impressive ceremony in February.

Dr. John, Pat, James, Bill and Sing Lee, the cat

Jack recently began a part time job with the community mental health service serving the southeast quarter of San Francisco which includes the Hunter's Point black ghetto area...He is headquartered at San Francisco General Hospital which revives old memories of his busy internship there. He, also, continues his private practice as well as being an Associate Clinical Professor of Psychiatry at the University of California Medical School and a Supervising Child Psychiatrist at the Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institue...Jack's brother Bob has just completed his term as national president of the American Blood Bank Association."

Since then both sons have graduated from university. Bill married Jeanette Chittum on August 27, 1977.

My niece Roberta Gobar married Karel D. Bicha on June 14, 1959. After Karel received his Doctor of Philosophy degree, at the University of Minnesota, they moved to Colorado where Paul Edwin was born. Their daughter Anne Marie was born in Ottawa, Canada, and has dual citizenship in Canada and the United States.

The American Library Association convention was held in Montreal, Canada, in July, 1960. I attended, with my

sisters Blanche and Irene. On the trip home we visited the Loring Langdells, Anne Hutchinson, and the Theodore Langdell family in Milford. Theodore showed us their home which they were furnishing with antiques collected from his auction sales. He said his brother Charles had possession of the family papers of their father, Luther Mark. This information planted an idea in my mind. I should go to Boston and Beverly, examine Luther's papers, and supplement them with further research.

To prepare for this trip, many hours of preliminary work were spent in the Milwaukee Public Library, the Newberry Library in Chicago, and the Wisconsin State Historical Library in Madison. The wedding of another niece Marian Gobar to Robert Gorges took place a few weeks before I left on this trip in July, 1961.

A carefully planned itinerary was very fruitful. Charles brought his father's material which contained information unknown to me. There were many letters written to him early in the twentieth century. Boston was very hot, so Charles loaned me the use of a desk in the air conditioned bank where he was employed.

Miss Ruth Hill, Historian-Librarian at the Cabot House of the Beverly Historical Society, afforded me the assistance of a fellow librarian. I worked with materials and in areas usually closed to the casual visitors.

A day spent in the State Library at Concord, New Hampshire was again very hot, and furnished no new material. A late bus and a hard rain in the mountains delayed my arrival in Montpelier, Vermont, the next day. Instead of having several hours, I had only about one hour left to work in the capitol. A few lines above my signature in the registration book were the names of several Langdells from Johnson. The hostess said they had left only a short time before. Circumstances had prevented a chance meeting with some of the Vermont branch of the family. I did not meet any of them until the fall of 1977 when Theron Langdell, Prescott, Arizona, visited our Milwaukee home. He had accompanied his granddaughter, Lori, who had enrolled in college here.

Two years later my vacation was scheduled in September so that the weather might be cooler. Another trip to Beverly, and Cambridge was planned. My first stop was Beverly. It was a cool and crisp autumn day when I arrived. A rain had stopped, and the sidewalks were strewn with fallen yellow leaves. My destination was the City Hall where the minutes of the town were available. My search covered the years from 1750 to 1799. These minutes written in the script of that time were very legible and in good condition. They might have been written with a goose quill dipped in ink.

The Whitridge will, quoted earlier, was available in the Essex County Court House at Salem, plus many other historic records. The Peabody Museum and Essex Institute merited a visit, too.

In Boston the State House overlooking the Boston Commons is a fascinating and historic building. It was here that I located the commission of Captain William Langdell Jr. as commander of a privateer.

The Middlesex County Court House in Cambridge contained the probated wills of Christopher and Margaret Langdell, and of several other Langdells. From Christopher's will I learned for the first time that his sister, Hannah had married Rev. Austin Warner and had moved to Kansas. Margaret's legacy to Phillips Exeter Academy opened a new avenue of research.

I had previously visited at the home of Samuel and Eleanor Langdell in Chicago. In March, 1964, they invited me to attend their golden wedding celebration. It was a time for them to renew old friendships and establish new ones.

Our sister Ruth died in August of that year after a brief illness. Shortly afterward Marian and Robert Gorges left for Providence, Rhode Island, Robert to study for his Master's Degree in chemistry at Brown University and Marian to teach in a public school. Back at the farm Henry had an auction sale and dispersed the herd of Guernsey cattle.

Craig Baxter my great nephew and I flew out to Providence, Rhode Island to attend Robert's graduation from Brown the next summer. We visited Lyla Flagler at Falmouth, Massachusetts. She is a professor emeritus from the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, and a great niece of my grandmother, Charlotte. We took the train to Boston. It was Craig's first train ride. Charles Langdell met us for lunch, after which we made a visit to Salem.

Our brother Henry died in August 1966. The farm which had been in the family since 1914 was sold on April 10, 1969, three months later the house burned down. The barn which often housed fifty head of cattle now stands empty.

Several interesting happenings took place in the fall of 1967. In September Blanche and Julian's youngest daughter, Kathryn Gobar married August Frederick Fath. They met at the University of Wisconsin where she was studying for her Master's Degree in speech therapy. He was completing work on a doctorate in electrical engineering. After their marriage they moved to Seattle where their children were born: James Frederick, Richard Michael and Shannon Lynn.

Taken at Roberta's wedding at LaCrosse on June 14, 1959
Blanche, Ruth, Marion, Irene

Gobar sisters Joanne, Marian,
Roberta, Kathryn

That same month Blanche and Julian had a new grandson, Thomas Robert Gorges, son of Marian and Robert. He now has two brothers: Timothy Robert and Michael Robert.

To celebrate my forthcoming retirement as Director of the Cudahy Wisconsin Public Library, Irene and Robert Koehn took me on a trip to the Florida Keys and other cities in Florida. We visited Eleanor and Victor Neffe in St. Petersburg.

Another Golden Wedding Celebration took place in June, 1972, when Blanche and Julian Gobar invited many friends and relatives to this happy occasion. They quietly observed their anniversary five more times before Julian died on December 8, 1977, at the age of seventy-six.

Eleanor Neffe wrote in July, 1974, that she and Victor had been married for fifty years. This is the last notation I found of a family couple married fifty years or longer. The first one who shared over fifty years of marriage were Captain William and Mary. They were together from 1746 to 1799 in Beverly and New Hampshire.

Bennington flags with the numeral 1776 waved from many flagploes during the 1976 Bicentennial year. They were a constant reminder that the year 1776 was not just a date in history, but that our ancestors were living at that time and making sacrifices that a new nation might emerge.

This book is a tribute to them, a memory to us the living, and an inspiration to posterity.

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## *Supplement*

The text of this book is a narrative covering over three hundred years, and many generations. A large chart tracing the descendants of each of the five sons of William and Mary was a guide in developing the story. There were still numerous blank spaces and inevitable errors.

This chart would have been a valuable addition if space had permitted. In lieu of the chart, perhaps this supplement may serve to identity the numerous person mentioned in the book who have the same given names.

Joseph's son Ezra married Rebecca, a daughter of Livermore 1, another daughter of Livermore 1, Sarah married Thomas' son, William. These marriages established a strong continuity of family names in these three family lines.

M. E. L.

**Descendants of William and Mary (Whitridge) Langdell of Beverly.**

William Langdell Born in England-1799
- Married Mary Whitridge Feb. 15, 1730-Apr. 1816 on Nov. 10, 1746
  - Children:
    1. William Jr. Sept. 25, 1747-Lost at sea 1779
    2. Joseph Jan. 29, 1749-May 1829
    3. Livermore Nov. 5, 1751-May 26, 1826
    4. John June 6, 1753-June 13, 1791
    5. Thomas June 16, 1755-Lost at sea 1779

**Descendants of William and Mary (Whitridge) Langdell by first son**

William Jr. Sept. 25, 1747-Lost at sea
- Married Elizabeth Thorndike Feb. 1751-Sept. 27, 1836 on Apr. 1, 1772
  - Children:
    1. Molly Feb. 21, 1773-May 18, 1817
       - Married David Starrett Jr. on Aug. 27, 1788
    2. Betsey Aug. 20, 1775-
    3. Jane Nov. 5, 1776-buried Sept. 18, 1778
    4. Nabby Aug. 23, 1778-buried Sept. 18, 1778
    5. Jenny (Jane) Oct. 6, 1779-Dec. 10, 1853
       - Married Capt. Parker Morse on June 12, 1799
         - Children:
           (1) Elizabeth Thorndike Mar. 22, 1800
           (2) Mark Sept. 18, 1801-Dec. 1881
           (3) Parker Jan. 6, 1803

(4) Love Knowles June 20, 1804-1871
(5) Jane Langdon Dec. 21, 1805-1840
(6) Deliverance Dec. 5, 1807-died young
(7) William Langdon Starrett July 29, 1809-1910
(8) Joseph Thorndike Apr. 27, 1811-Oct. 1870
(9) Moses Bradford May 20, 1813
(10) Anna Cheney Feb. 17, 1817
(11) John Milton Nov. 18, 1819-Dec. 27, 1890
(12) Levi Parsons Apr. 7, 1821-May 23, 1891

**Descendants of William and Mary (Whitridge) Langdell by second son**

Joseph Jan. 29, 1749-May 1829
Married Mrs. Eleonor Dodge on Feb. 18, 1773
Childre:
1. Lucy June 27, 1774- Married Israel Morgan
2. Molly Apr. 27, 1776- Married John Bradford
3. Rebecca Apr. 13, 1778-May 5, 1855 Married (1) Dr. Henry Codman
(2) Thomas Hamlin
4. Betsey Nov. 15, 1780- Married John Rhea
5. Abigail Jan. 25, 1782-Oct. 17, 1812 Married Allen Dodge
6. Esther May 14, 1783- Married (1) Ebenezer Odell Jr.
(2) William Morgan
7. Erza Mar. 5, 1785-Dec. 22 1855
Married Rebecca Langdell Mar. 20, 1792-Jan. 6, 1855
Children:
(1) Aurelia (Rebecca) Aug. 13, 1810
Married (1) Charles Underwood (2)Ephriam B. Lewis
(2) Nancy B. Sept. 28, 1812
Married Daniel Ordway on June 18, 1840
(3) Lucy Ann Aug. 6, 1814-Mar. 12, 1838
Married Gilman Alcott
(4) Edward D. Aug. 2, 1816-Apr. 19, 1907
Married Sarah Critchett Nov. 3, 1824-Apr. 19, 1907
on Feb. 11, 1845.
Children: i. Clara married Hiriam Lull, ii. Edward E. May 18, 1849-Jan. 1, 1870, iii. Charles E. Jan. 12, 1854-May 9, 1878.
(5) Betsey Oct. 4, 1818-Nov. 29, 1848
Married David Holt
(6) Stephen Chapin Sept. 9, 1820-Sept. 26, 1895
Married Lucy Averill Oct. 4, 1816-Feb. 9, 1903
children: i. James A. Sept. 14, 1845-Apr. 2, 1870, married Mary Wilkins on Dec. 15, 1869, daughter of Luke and Elizabeth (Langdell) Wilkins; ii. Eunice Mar. 31, 1851 married Franklin E. Myers; iii. Jennie A. Oct. 23, 1853- married William R. Pratt
(7) Abbie or Abby Mar. 6, 1823, July 19, 1884
Married Gilman Alcott widower of her sister Lucy Ann
(8) Pyam Mar. 21, 1825-Sept. 5, 1828
(9) Mary F. Apr. 6, 1829-June 15, 1856
Married Leonard C. Farwell
(10) Charles F. Apr. 18, 1832
Married Theckla White in May 1859
(11) John May 16, 1835-died young
8. Anna Mar. 9, 1788- Married Charles Cambridge
9. Mark Dodge May 6, 1792-Dec. 16, 1859
Married Lucy Whipple Apr. 12, 1798-Dec. 29, 1880 on June 8, 1817

Children:
(1) James May 27, 1818-May 2, 1860
Married Mary Stearns Oct. 1, 1840-May 8, 1894
Children: i. James Albert June 17, 1841-Sept. 4, 1873; ii. Charles Gregg May 11, 1847-Feb. 3, 1872; iii. Clarence Alphonza Mar. 30, 1849-Feb. 3, 1872, married Elizabeth Orlena Hamblet on Aug. 19, 1884, had a son Russell Stearns Mar. 31, 1886-
(2) Elizabeth Mar. 13, 1820-May 28, 1897
Married (1) Luke Wilkins (2) Levi Curtis
(3) Esther Apr. 8, 1822-Aug. 12, 1882
Married Isaac Richardson on Sept. 16, 1846
(4) Lucy May 9, 1827-Jan. 14, 1871
Married George Washer on May 9, 1844
(5) Joseph Sept. 30, 1826-Aug. 9, 1893
Married (1) Sarah Jane Gowling on July 4, 1853 one daughter Ida Belle Dec. 21, 1854- (2) Mary (Baldwin) Barron on Jan. 7, 1880, had son Luther Mark June 12, 1881-Oct. 7, 1948 married Anna Kopcho on Jan. 14, 1914. Sons: i. Joseph Kopcho Oct. 12, 1914- ii. Charles Ulysses Feb. 14, 1916- iii. Theodore Roosevelt Mar. 29, 1919-
(6) Adaline July 15, 1828-
Married Hiriam Blood
(7) Clarinda Dec. 13, 1832-Sept. 29, 1855
Married Sylvanus Hutchinson on Sept. 29, 1853
(8) Hannah W. Mar. 1835-Dec. 2, 1903
Married Olney Butler on Oct. 25, 1855
(9) John Dodge Feb. 14, 1837-Aug. 3, 1892, Unmarried
(10) William Nov. 26, 1841-Sept. 25, 1864, unmarried

**Descendants of William and Mary (Whitridge) Langdell by third son**

Livermore Nov. 5, 1751-May 26, 1826
Married Abigail Dodge Feb. 14, 1757-on Mar. 5, 1775
Children:
1. Abigail Sept. 29, 1776-Sept. 2, 1844
Married David Starrett Jr. May 9, 1763-Nov. 29, 1839 on Dec. 1, 1818, widower of Mary (Molly) Langdell
2. Jane Oct. 1, 1778-Nov. 10, 1836
3. Mary (Molly) Dec. 7, 1780-Apr. 18, 1828
Married Thomas Farnum, he died 1869 age 94 years
4. Sarah (Sally) July 6, 1782-Sept. 4, 1863
Married William Langdell Oct. 2, 1779-Aug. 11, 1864
5. William Mar. 7, 1785-July 6, 1862
Married Marie Aiken Mar. 20, 1787-Aug. 1855
(1) Joseph Feb. 5, 1810-Sept. 14, 1852
Married Mary Calley Jan. 5, 1815-Oct. 31, 1879 Their children: i. Mary Jane Apr. 15, 1839- married George Millet on July 27, 1869; ii. George W. June 20, 1843- married Isabelle T. Chapman on Mar. 28, 1875, his children were Jennie Chapman Sept. 18, 1879- and Chester Joseph Feb. 8, 1886- iii. Charles Dec. 13, 1845- married Minnie Roos Oct. 4, 1858- his children Wilhelmine Dec. 25, 1884- Gladys Rosemond Nov. 14, 1888- Lotta Evely Jan. 20, 1891; iv. Annie Sept. 20, 1850- married Edmund Knight on July 25, 1875.
(2) Giles Feb. 27, 1814

(3) William Nov. 13, 1815-
Married Mary Langdell Sept. 13, 1812-
(4) Sarah Ann Aug. 1, 1818 Married _____Bently
(5) Maria M. June 18, 1820- Married_____Hale
(6) Lucy Jane 1822-Jan. 3, 1898
(7) John Sept. 7, 1827-

6. Joanna Apr. 28, 1787-May 26, 1844 or 1848
Married Robert Hogg
7. Lucy Sept. 3, 1789-Feb. 1, 1878
Married Pium Dodge July 6, 1774- on Feb. 20, 1812
8. Rebecca Mar. 20, 1792-Jan. 6, 1855
Married Ezra Langdell Mar. 5, 1785-Dec. 22, 1855
9. Livermore II Sep. 20, 1794-May 8, 1881
Married Fanny Fisher Oct. 8, 1779-May 9, 1867 on Feb. 12, 1822
Children:
(1) Nathan Fisher Nov. 22, 1822-Apr. 17, 1907
Married (1)Ann F. Smith May 26, 1830-Dec. 14, 1854 (2) Hannah Adaline Loveren May 1831- on May 14, 1857
Children: i. Anna Frances Feb. 3, 1859-Aug. 1942; ii. Hilliard Loveren Mar. 22, 1861-Apr. 4, 1882; iii. Julia Loveren May 17, 1866-Aug. 1946
(2) Niles 1824-Apr. 2, 1865
(3) Horace Jan. 20, 1825-Feb. 16, 1904
Married (1) Caroline S. Todd Sept. 26, 1827-Nov. 1, 1855 on Dec. 15, 1853 Their son Austin Horace Sept. 24, 1855-Mar. 4, 1915 married Flora Ann Sutherland Feb. 2, 1859-Feb. 3, 1963 on July 2, 1881 had seven children:
(i) WalterIrving Apr. 13, 1882-Dec. 31, 1859 married Florence Delsa Reichenbach, their son John Irving Apr. 4, 1822- married Patricia Waterman, two sons, James Christopher and William Walter; second son Robert Dana Mar. 14, 1924- married Alice E. Pritt, two children: Robert Dana and Sara Ellen.
(ii) Edith Margaret Jan. 28, 1885-Sept. 19, 1886
(iii) Ethel Caroline Jan. 28, 1885- Twin
Married Elwood Kinney, children Edwin, Margaret
(iv) Edgar Reuel July 10, 1888-Mar. 2, 1962
Married Dora Kinney, one daughter Elaine
(v) Herbert Clare Jan. 3, 1892-Oct. 2, 1895
(vi) Niles Chester Jan. 10, 1895-
(vii) Harold Austin June 20, 1899-
Married (2) Lucy Dane June 11, 1816-Mar. 25, 1875
Children: i. Sabrina 1859-Nov. 1865, ii. Caroline (Carrie) Aug. 20, 1864-June 1951 married Melvin H. Knott on Sept. 26, 1888 Eight children.
Married (3) Abbie L. Drew May 6, 1876-June 1887
Married (4) Mrs. Elizabeth J. Pruett on Oct. 18, 1888

(4) Fanny Sept. 24, 1826-Mar. 23, 1913
Married Eben Dodge 1831- Aug. 17, 1914 on June 6, 1857
(5) Jane
(6) Henry Franklin Feb. 1, 1830-Jan. 21, 1910
Married Charlotte Salter Clough June 20, 1832-Feb. 7, 1899 on July 22, 1867
Children: i. Robert Livermore Jan. 28, 1868-Dec. 20, 1873, ii. Sarah Anna Aug. 27, 1870-Dec. 26, 1948 married William H. Gross on Mar. 15, 1894. Their children Clara Gertrude, Alida Louella, Lloyd Edwin,Frances Isabelle,Eben Franklin. iii. Sidney Clough July 17, 1872-June 14, 1926 married Anna Frederica Riek Mar. 20, 1870-July 15, 1943 on Apr. 5, 1899. Children: (i) Blanche Bertha Jan. 10, 1900- married Auer Julian Gobar May 28,

1900-Dec. 8, 1976 and had four daughters, Joanne Charlotte, Roberta Gail, Marian Harriet, KathrynBarthe(ii) Ruth Charlotte Aug. 7, 1901- Aug. 20, 1964; (iii) Marion Ernestina Sept. 15, 1902- (iv) Henry Riek July 18, 1905-Aug. 20, 1966; (v) Robert Carl May 2, 1907-June 2, 1908; (vi) Irene Kathryn July 11, 1912- married Robert E. Koehn Aug. 25, 1903- on July 15, 1939. iv. Harry Elmer Aug. 8, 1874-Mar. 14, 1926, married Sarah Eleanor Edmondson on Aug. 16, 1899, had Ray Laurence, Roy Henry, Vera Katherine; v. Hellen Eliza Feb. 12, 1876-Dec. 12, 1876.

(7) Amos - May 12, 1883

10. Betsie (Betsy) Sept. 28, 1797-Apr. 14, 1816
11. Jacob Sept. 13, 1801-July 11, 1813
12. Samuel July 14, 1803-Jan. 23, 1890

Married Caroline Fisher Apr. 5, 1806-May 17, 1876 on Jan. 1, 1828 had six children

Children:

(1) Asenath Aug. 11, 1828-Apr. 1883 Married Jonas Woodbury

(2) George 1830-1831

(3) Elzathan Aug. 20, 1834-

Married Hannah C. Loring on July 14, 1841 Children: i. Charles Aaron Oct. 27, 1860- Unmarried ii. John Loring Dec. 22, 1861-1931, married Annie Steele on Jan. 13, 1862-1931. Their children: (i) Louis Charles Feb. 16, 1888-Dec. 16, 1973 married Suzanne De la Barthe in 1915, one daughter Marie Louise; (ii) Anne Maud Nov. 16, 1889- Jan. 21, 1978 married Fred N. Hutchinson; (iii) Eleanor Charlotte Apr. 15, 1891- married Victor Neffe in July 1924; (iv) Loring Oct. 5, 1895- married Ruth_____ one daughter Pamela. iii. George Clarence 1870- married Minnie Colby on Sept. 5, 1900, children Constantine, Kenneth Colby, Cedric Charles.

(4) Jacob Apr. 5, 1837-Jan. 17, 1894

Married Adeline A. Morgan Oct. 30, 1840-Jan. 19, 1894 on May 2, 1865

Children i. Alice Caroline Aug. 24, 1886-July 16, 1930; ii. Ida Estella Dec. 16, 1867-1900 married Albert Russell, two children; iii. Austin Morgan Sept. 19, 1870-Sept. 9, 1874; iv. Pliny Walton May 27, 1874-Dec. 24, 1911; v. Annie May May 1, 1879-Oct. 15, 1901; vi. Julia Florence July 18, 1880-

(5) George Jan. 8, 1842-1924

Married Lydia S. McNeil Jan. 29, 1840-Apr. 23, 1927 on June 6, 1869. Children: i. Harry W. May 4, 1871- married Mary Patch, three sons Frank H., Harold R., George N.; ii. Samuel Frank Jan. 8, 1876- married Lillian Anderson 1876-1965 on June 6, 1900. Two sons Merritt, Ralph Edgar

(6) Adoniram Judson Apr. 25, 1845-Jan. 21, 1908

Married (1) Ella Brooks, one daughter Fannie Mabel Oct. 27, 1868-Feb. 21, 1870

Married (2) Alice Augusta Vail June 3, 1852-Aug. 7, 1932 on Dec. 7, 1879

Children:

i. Caroline Fisher Oct. 13, 1880-Mar. 4, 1881; ii. Alice Mabel Feb. 14, 1881; iii. Adee Judson Oct. 5, 1882- iv. Pearl Gertrude Aug. 17, 1883 married Lewis Wesley Stigman on Apr. 19, 1902; v. Ella May May 31, 1885- married _____Wiliams, children Dale, Nellie, Louise; vi. Samuel Foster Nov. 19, 1886-Nov. 16, 1977, married Eleanor Dobin 1881-1973 on Mar. 7, 1914, children Minnie, Gladys, Samuel Foster Jr; vii. Alice Maude Mar. 20, 1889-May 3, 1908 married Jesse S. Freeberce; viii. Hazel Vail Apr. 30,

1890-married _____Freebern, son William; ix. Lemuel July 14, 1892-Oct. 27, 1892; x. Ruby Lydia Aug. 24, 1893- married _____ Martin, children William, Elizabeth; xi. Grace Adee July 3, 1895-

**Descendants of William and Mary (Whitridge) Langdell by fourth son**

John June 6, 1753-June 1791
Married: (1) Mrs. Joanna Mors 1760-1789 (2) Margaret Goldsmith on Feb. 26, 1789

1. Child: John 1790 or 1791-Mar. 17, 1876
   Married Lydia Beard 1793-Oct. 23, 1833
   Children:
   (1) Hannah 1824- married Rev. Austin Warner, children i. Annetta 1859-Nov. 4 1910; ii. Fannie A. - Jan. 15, 1941, married William N. Allen May 1, 1884
   (21) Christopher Columbus May 22, 1826-July 6, 1906, Married Margaret Ellen Huson 1907, on Sept. 22, 1880
   (3) Mary Ann 1830-Sept. 19, 1847

**Descendants of William and Mary (Whitridge) Langdell by fifth son**

Thomas June 16, 1755-Lost at sea 1779
Married Esther Harmon on Apr. 21 1776
Children:

1. Molly May 25, 1775 buried Sept. 6, 1780
2. Love Oct. 27, 1777- married Pyam Dodge on July 22, 1798
3. William Oct. 2, 1779-Aug. 11, 1864
   Married Sarah Langdell July 6, 1782-Sept. 4, 1863 on July 6, 1782
   Children:
   (1) Abigail Nov. 2, 1801-Mar. 17, 1852
   Married Lemuel Hawley Smith on July 19, 1820
   (2) Esther Mar. 25, 1803-July 27, 1879
   Married Isaac Andrews on July 14, 1835
   (3) Jane Joanna May 27, 1805-Feb. 24, 1876
   Married Zacheus N. Kendall on Dec. 25, 1834
   (4) Lydia Dodge June 16, 1807-May 5, 1898
   Unmarried
   (5) Livermore Whitridge Mar. 31, 1809-Feb. 5, 1880
   Married Anna H. Page on Feb. 23, 1835
   Children:
   i. Elzathan Dodge May 20, 1836-
   ii. Jacob Dodge Mar. 3, 1839-
   Married (1) Sarah Hart (2) Nellie Westover Children: (i) Victor Lindley Apr. 7, 1880- married Margie Lumbra; (ii) Pearl Livermore May 14, 1882-Dec. 8, 1964 married Wilma Smith, their children Leroy Smith Aug. 10, 1907-Nov. 20, 1963 married Ruth Scott on Dec. 28, 1929, children Wesley Scott, Elroy Lee, Gary Herbert; Mary Adelaide Mar. 3, 1909- married Dana Marshall on July 1, 1933, children Priscilla Audrey, Dennis Woodworth, Marianne Wilma, John Halsey; Theron Wesley Dec. 9, 1911- married Edna Carr children Byron Irving, Alan Kent, Darcy Evan; Halsey Westover Oct. 29, 1913-July 4, 1924; (iii) Leonard Charles Dec. 29, 1884-July 4, 1970 married (1) Cassie Jackson (2) Blanche Francis; (iv) Emma Ann May 13, 1889- married Arthur Stancliffe; (v) Mabel Julia Feb. 14, 1891- married Oscar Hazen; (vi) Ar-

thur Jacob Apr. 18, 1894- married Mildred Tillotson children Arthur Jr. Wayne, Raymond, Wendell, Everett.

iii. Olive Dec. 4, 1841-June 29, 1901
Married Eli Atwell on Mar. 15, 1894

(6) Jonathan Perkins Sept. 30, 1811-Aug. 29, 1885
Married Sarah Palmer on Mar. 28, 1864

(7) Betsey Mar. 1, 1814-Nov. 22, 1850
Married David Morgan Sept. 26, 1848

(8) Love Apr. 1, 1817-Jan. 27, 1898
Married Hawley Smith widower of her sister Abigail on Mar. 24, 1853

(9) Samuel Nov. 26, 1819-Oct. 8,1863
Unmarried

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